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SHILLS & CONKLING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the 4th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court of the Circuit and Circuit Courts of the United States, Illinois. Shilly's note building opposite the American House.
March 19—tf

KIRBY BENEDICT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Decatur, Macon County, Illinois,
Will be in the Court House.
Sept 11—tf

Rambo & Wilmot,
Attorneys and counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.

Have formed a copartnership for the practice of the law in this county at Tremont.
JOSIAH LAMBORN, } WM. H. WILMOT.
Springfield, } THOMAS.
Oct. 16, 1841. 13-dw*

J. T. STUART. E. D. TAYLOR.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, ILL.
WILL practice in the several counties composing the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Nov. 6—tf

C. F. EMMERSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,
DECATUR, MACON CO. ILL.
Jan. 25, 1841. 26-tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES—The subscribers have just received their spring stock of Drugs and Medicines, consisting in part of Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Calomel, Blue mass, Turpentine, Epsom salts, Glauber salts, Rochelle salts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Copperas, Alum, Camphor, Castor oil, Sperm oil, Linseed oil, Lard oil, Tanners oil, Neatsfoot oil, Fish oil, Whale oil, Paints, Dye stuffs, Glass, Putty, Window sash, Nails, Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Perfumery, Soaps, Hair oils, Tooth brushes, Hair brushes, Shaving boxes, Razors, Razor straps, Pocket books, Combs, Fancy articles, Confectionary, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Cream tartar, Saleratus, Starch, Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Fustic, Camwood, Redwood, Copperas, Blue vitriol, Glue, Sealing wax, Wafers, Ink powders, Writing paper, Envelope paper, Wrapping paper, Bonnet boards, Pasteboard, Window glass, Glass ware, Stone ware, Tin ware, Brushes, Brooms, Wash boards, Buckets, Churns, Cedar ware, Looking glasses, Fancy soaps, Cologne, Lavender water, Bay rum, Hair oil, Tooth powder

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, September 2, 1842.

The Legislature.

One of the evils resulting from our constitution is the election by the Legislature of public officers. This is not unfrequently a source of mischief and inconvenience. Individuals who desire office and their friends in the legislature, too often make their success the prominent consideration. Measures of State policy and of lasting interest to the people, are sometimes made subservient to the elevation of some individual to a post of profit. A system of bartering is begotten upon this desire, and the general good is overlooked in a paltry scramble for office. True it is desirable that good men should be chosen to execute the laws, as a bad administration of good laws, might be worse than a good administration of bad laws. But the providing for this or that individual ought not to be of paramount consideration. A thirst for office at a period when when business is nearly prostrate and many of the channels for employment have become obstructed, is to be expected. The Legislature however should consider that there are other duties expected at its hands—and that wholesome laws, and a careful husbanding of the taxes of the people will be demanded of it.

What few whigs there are in the Legislature will not only disclaim all responsibility, but will doubtless throw every obstruction in the way not only to retard but to defeat useful legislation. The possession of power rather than the welfare of the people is, unfortunately for the country, the end and aim of the whig party. Consequently no occasion will be overlooked, nor effort omitted by its members, to bring reproach upon the representatives of democracy now so largely in the majority.

The whigs have already threatened the majority—and give out that they are rejoiced that the democrats have so large a majority at so unpropitious a season. The calamities of the people afford pleasure to whigs, because they hope to betray the people into trusting to them.

The majority, as we said last week, being forewarned must approach the attack forearmed, and by industry, careful attention and a jealous watchfulness for the good of the whole people, do justice to their constituents.

The public officers will doubtless recommend several useful reformations. We know that some of them have been for some time past gathering information to enable them to doso. Individual should be sacrificed to general good.

The laboring oar should be stoutly p[illegible] so that the session will be of short dura[illegible]. And although there are many matters of grave importance to be acted upon by the Legislature, these may soon be reduced to form for action, and by the aid of willing and scrutinizing minds brought into subjection to useful laws, the result of wise and beneficent legislation.

The members elect have been chosen in this trying period for their great ability and concerted action, if harmonious, will be the dawn of a brighter and more prosperous day for the people.

We do not fear the issue, because we have confidence in the ability and desire of the representatives to act wisely. The caution we give is only intended to produce unanimity, and out of it will come good results.

The people cannot expect any extraordinary relief. From a single session only such measures can proceed as will get the State in a good train of restoration from the distress now hanging around it. The mischief the people are suffering has been the unfortunate results of years of mistaken legislation, and it would be unreasonable to expect to recover from it at a single bound.

Economy and retrenchment the people have a right to insist upon, and their just expectations, must not be disappointed.

The sympathy of a Bank tool.

Simple Sim, wishing to fasten a dirty rag currency upon the people, is in favor of keeping Bank and State united, though he pretended before the election to be in favor of a dissolution. He thinks the State ought to collect her taxes in State Bank paper—no matter if it is not worth ten cents to the dollar—he has so much sympathy for the people. What a pity Sim has not as much sympathy for his unfortunate bankrupt friends as he professes for the people. He exacts from them the uttermost farthing in specie or its equivalent for advertising. Last spring while he was screwing at least three hundred dollars a week from unfortunate bankrupts, he bought twenty-five dozen of eggs for 25 cents! Here was sympathy for the farmer!

"Penny wise and pound foolish."

The whigs are laboring hard to create the impression that the "locofocos," will compel the farmers to pay their taxes in gold and silver. This is not true, (Auditor's warrants for State taxes and County orders for county taxes cannot be prohibited, and they can be procured at a great discount,) yet we heard a "locofoco" farmer say, a few days since, that he would gladly pay his twenty dollars in silver if every body else would theirs. He said he believed he would more than realize the value of his taxes in one year, from the salutary effects such an excellent arrangement would have upon the currency in this State. The pill though bitter, he contended, would purge the State from a rotten circulation that now carries disease and death into every limb and branch of business, and bring about health and vigor. He said he was willing to pay for the medicine that would restore him to health, for if he continued sick he could do nothing, whereas if made well he would be able to raise a fine crop next year. He said he was sorry to see so many *"penny wise and pound foolish!"*

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain was ratified by the United States Senate on the 20th August.

The "big tariff bill" with the land clause, and tax on tea and coffee stricken out, passed the U. S. House of Representatives on the 22d inst—yeas 105, nays. The Globe says "it will now go back to the President."

For the Register.

Governor, Auditor and Treasurer's Proclamation....State paper &c.

The last Journal makes a great ado about the proclamation of the State officers in relation to paying tax in State paper. In thus attempting to show that those officers were interested in issuing this proclamation the editor of that print has only exposed his ignorance, or if not ignorant he is willfully attempting to deceive the people and slander those gentlemen.

This proclamation was evidently issued under a law passed in 1836 which provides that the notes of the *State Bank* shall be receivable for all State and county revenue and for *college, school* and *seminary* debts and interest unless those officers shall be of opinion that a loss may accrue to any of the foregoing funds by being compelled to take said notes, in which event the law required them to issue this proclamation.

The law stood in this situation until the 26th of Feb. 1839, when the present revenue law of the State was passed, the 19th section of which provides that the collectors of taxes shall receive in payment the notes of the State Bank of Illinois and branches (old bank)—notes of the Bank of the State of Illinois (present bank)—and the notes of the Bank of Illinois (Shawneetown bank.) This last law is now in full force and entirely supercedes and repeals the law of 1836, first mentioned, so far as the State and county tax is concerned, but leaves the law in full force as to the school, college and seminary fund.

Thus without this proclamation the last mentioned funds were receivable in State paper under the law of 1836; but all tax due or to be due for this and all former years was and is payable in the notes of the State bank and Shawneetown bank, under the subsequent law of 1839, over which this proclamation has no no effect whatever. What change has this proclamation then effected, only to prevent the school fund from being all paid in this worthless State Bank paper, and thus be in danger of being forever lost; not to prevent the people from paying their taxes in the notes of either of those banks, or to make an invidious distinction between the banks, for in this matter those officers could not interfere, if they were so disposed, owing to the law of 1839 before referred to.

The only reason why the tax is mentioned at all in this proclamation must have been that the law requires it, if any proclamation is to be issued it must of course be done in the words of the law although a part of that law was suspended.

Thus we see that neither the Governor, Auditor, or Treasurer is at all interested in this question. The proclamation can make no change in the receipt of the State or county revenue in bank paper. Out of this paper they are to be paid if paid at all. It only saves the school, college, and seminary funds from destruction, but those officers get no part of those funds.

Is it not disgraceful to the editorial corps of the country to see a man editing the leading paper of a large and in many respects a respectable party of the State, misrepresenting facts, dealing out slander and abusing faithful public servants for doing a meritorious act and saving a sacred fund intended by our fathers as a boon to the rising generation.

M. M.

We give above the views of a correspondent on the subject of the prohibition of State Bank paper for taxes, not because we concur with him, but that, inasmuch as the most eminent doctors of the law, of both parties, disagree about the legality of the act, the people may have the benefit of the opinions of those who dissent from the officers of State and others on this truly important subject.

That the officers of State were not prompted by any mercenary motives as charged by the Journal, is fully proven by the fact that Shawneetown notes of the State Bank, must be received. Instead of getting gold and silver, as the Journal asserts, they will be compelled to hold on to their warrants or take *Shawneetown rags*. No person will be foolish enough to pay his taxes in gold and silver when he can get Shawneetown paper, county orders and Auditor's warrants at a heavy discount—then how can the officers of State expect to receive their salary in gold and silver.

The Legislature (the only constitutional body authorized) fixed the salary of Supreme Judges at 1500 *dollars* per year, they being required to perform circuit duties, at considerable expense; but, the BANK reduces their salary to 600 *dollars* per year, and the Journal, says these rascally officers want to raise their salaries higher.

The Legislature levies a tax for carrying on the government, and the Bank decreases that tax two-thirds—the Journal says the Bank is right and the Legislature is wrong.

What a glorious thing, according to the notion of Simple Sim, it would be for the people if Cairo notes were also taken for taxes, they being worth only one cent per pound!

The Junto, a set of unprincipled demagogues who are loading down the constables with executions against the people to be collected in silver or its equivalent, have commenced a new crusade of slander and personalities against the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, because these gentlemen, in the discharge of their sworn duty, have prohibited the reception of State Bank paper until the meeting of the legislature. The threats by the Journal of the indignation of the people against the Governor will recoil upon the heads of their authors, as did similar threats when the same Governor was about to give up Jo Smith to Missouri.

The Governor is not to execute the laws, according to the definition of the Bank or the Junto, but according to his own honest conviction of its meaning, without fear or favor. Having the power and perceiving it to be his duty to issue such a notice, he shrunk not from the responsibility. To show that the Governor was authorized and required to issue this prohibition we make the following extract from a law of 1836:

"Hereafter the bills of the Bank of the State of Illinois and branches shall be received in payment of revenue, &c. *Provided* that if at any time the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer shall be of opinion that there will be danger of loss by receiving the bills of the State bank as aforesaid, they are required to prohibit the further reception of said bills."

This law is still unrepealed, in the opinion of the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer under oath. The law of 1839, which alters the revenue system does not take away this discretionary power from these officers.

What will be the effect of the exercise of this power? Simply the suspension of the reception of State bank notes in payment of revenue for 1842 until the meeting of the legislature. No injury and much good may be the result, for if half what is believed here be true, the State Bank is disposing of all its substantial assets to the private stockholders, for the purpose of leaving the State the carcass to pick. The other bank is now in the hands of St. Louis sharpers, whose object is to swindle the State and the public; and yet how instinctively whiggery rallies to the support of these rotten banks.

The Journal is especially enraged at the Auditor—his sin is unpardonable. His letter speaks of establishing a system of rigid economy in every branch of the government—and of bringing down all public expenses to the standard of the times. This is a dreadful offence to the aristocracy.

Rule or ruin, is the motto of whiggery. They know the public embarrassments, and instead of getting out they wish to see the democrats plunge deeper in. They would sooner see the government dissolved than the democratic party should have the credit of restoring prosperous times, in the face of their predictions that nothing but a national bank and high tariff will revive business.

If thirty cents in State paper is only worth ten cents in specie, then reduce the tax from thirty cents on the hundred dollars to ten, and if paper is to be taken let it be taken at its specie value. This would be honest and democratic—and this would lighten the burdens of the people, and gradually displace a rotten rag currency for one that would revive our languishing State and oppressed and swindled yeomanry. But this will be opposed by whig politicians with malignity. They want the democrats to keep up this rotten system until it falls about their ears. They want them to keep up these banks until from their weight of odium they will crush the party in their fall—in hopes of profiting by the ruin. This is the spirit of some of the unprincipled and desperate party, who are now so much incensed at the Governor's proclamation.

Inconsistency of Whiggery....Tariff ....Banks....Specie prices, &c.

The Federalists profess to be warmly in favor of hard money. They pretend to be in favor of a high tariff as much to prevent gold and silver from being drained from the country as any other reason. If they do really desire that the gold and silver now in our country should remain here, and that we should adopt measures that would attract rather than expel the precious metals, why do they not abandon their notions of a national bank? Such an institution always has and always would be a hard money expelling engine—not only by its notes usurping the legitimate channels of specie, but by stimulating excessive importations of foreign goods. A national bank always has been inimical to the interests of our manufactures—by furnishing facilities to importers to go ahead in their importations far beyond their real capital, and by adding an artificial value to labor and every thing else in the country.

By this artificial, unnatural, vacillating addition to the price of labor in this country, the laborer, the manufacturer and the country are all seriously injured. The laborer has to pay an artificial addition in price for every thing he purchases—the artificial increase on labor is swallowed up by the artificial increase upon the price of such articles as the laborer is compelled to purchase. The manufacturer is injured because the high price for labor and materials, in consequence of this artificial addition, virtually confines his articles to a [illegible] If this artificial price for materials and labor was kept off, then our manufacturers could begin to export—decreasing his prices as he increases his business. The laborer, in consequence of the great increase of labor, would have constant employment. And the country instead of being taxed for protection, would be greatly benefitted by the exportation of our manufactured articles.—Thus a real and permanent prosperity would be diffused in every department of business.

Again, the federalists are opposed to foreign emigration. Instead of throwing barriers in the way, we should hold out inducements for foreign laborers to hasten to our country—an asylum for the oppressed—the field of labor. If all the surplus laborers now in England were transferred to this country competition among her laborers would cease and the price of labor would rise there, and our manufacturers to some extent, would be protected against the cheap labor of England, and our country more by the surplus laborers settled among us, engaged in raising or manufacturing wool or other products for exportation.

But we are told the present wretched condition of things is in consequence of our drawing near to a specie standard. This is not true—it is in consequence of the great indebtedness of the people and the general winding up at immense sacrifices of property, increased to a fearful extent by the operations of the federal bankrupt law. Specie prices under such deplorable circumstances, is not a correct standard for specie prices, in the absence of such indebtedness and universal prostration. Did a specie currency produce this immense indebtedness and prostration of business? Was it not the sudden explosion of a thousand paper money factories—the bursting of a bloated system of gilded rags? Most certainly. The better part of our natural proportion of specie having been driven from our country by a delusive rag currency, the specie prices now are consequently much lower than they would be if all the paper was burnt up—our natural proportion of specie restored, and the ruinous effects of the rotten rag system passed away. And the specie prices would not only be greatly increased, but a lively state of prosperity upon a solid foundation of gold and silver would flourish all over the country—nor the floods nor the winds could prevent it. Under such a currency there would be stability in prices—a piece of land worth one thousand dollars one year would be worth that in five years afterwards and more in proportion to its improvement and the improvement of the adjacent country. The people would rely alone upon industry and frugality for prosperity—the spirit of speculation, fraud and idleness, having been driven to its native hell. As the people would thrive the country would grow and flourish.

When a frail bark, tossed upon the surging billows of the mighty deep, the storm clouds rolling in vast volumes above, and the dread thunderbolt of Jove quivering and hissing throughout the heated atmosphere, what must be the feelings of the poor sailor, when he thinks, of the Whig promises of two dollars a day roast beef!—*Exchange.*

Tariff Taxation.

In continuing this subject we shall copy for this week's paper a portion of that most excellent speech of Mr. Burke, of New Hampshire, upon the tariff bill. The table we gave last week furnishing the cost and taxation upon woolens consumed was taken from this speech. These tables were carefully prepared from authentic sources. We ask from our readers an attentive perusal of the extract, and we are confident that they will rise from its perusal not only better informed, but fully persuaded that a tariff for any other purpose than for the support of the Government is oppressive, unjust, and ought not to be borne. We shall take in a few of the remarks of Mr. Burke upon the facts, because they are too just and conclusive to be omitted.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The amount of cotton goods imported in 1840 was	$6,501,464
On which a duty is to be levied of 30 per cent. ad valorem, (the effect of the minimum valuation I do not consider,) amounting to	$1,951,345
To which are to be added the profits of the importer and retailer *on the duty*, amounting to,	585,303
	2,536,648

which sum is 39 per cent. on the first cost, in consequence of the duty.

The value of the manufactures of cotton in this country in 1840 was	$16,350,453
The price of which will be increased to the consumer, in consequence of the duty, 39 per cent,—amounting in the whole to	$18,076,676
To this add the duty on the imported fabrics, and the profits of the importer and retailer on *the duty*,	2,536,648
The sum of the whole is	$20,613,324

Thus the people of this country pay the enormous sum of $20,613,324 on the cotton fabrics they consume, in order to get $1,951,345 in the treasury.

Similar results are exhibited in connexion with the article of iron.

In 1840 there was imported of pig iron, 110,314 cwt. or 5,515 7-10ths tons; the original cost of which is $114,662, or about $20 85 per ton. The proposed duty is $10 per ton, and amounts on the quantity imported, to	$55,157
To which add 30 per cent. for the profits of the importer and retailer on *the duty*	16,547
	$71,704

being 62 per cent. on the first cost.

The quantity of pig iron manufactured in this country in 1839-'40 is 286,903 tons; which is increased in price to the consumer $10 per ton, in consequence of the duty; which on the whole quantity is	$2,869,030
Add 30 per cent. more on this sum, for profits of the manufacturer and retailer, amounting to	860,709
	3,729,739
To which add the duty and the profits *on the duty* to the importer and retailer, on the amount imported	71,704
	$3,801,443

Thus the people of this country pay the enormous sum of $3,801,443, in order to get $55,157 into the treasury, on the single article of pig iron.

But the results are equally striking in connexion with her bar and rolled iron. The quantity imported in the year ending Sept. 30, 1840, was 1,222,755 cwt. or 61,132 2-3 tons, the original cost of which was $3,397,480, or about $55 58 per ton.

The bill from the committee of ways and Means proposes to levy a duty of $30 per ton on bar and rolled iron; which on 61,132 2-3 tons, would amount to	$1,833,960
To which add 30 per cent. for the profits of the importer and retailer on *the duty* amounting to	550,188
	$2,384,148*
The quantity of bar iron manufactured in this country in the years 1839-'40 was 197,233 tons; in consequence of the duty, $30 per ton, amounting to	$5,916,990
On which sum add 30 per cent. for the profits of the merchant, or manufacturer and retailer, amounting to	1,775,097
	7,692,082
To which sum are to be added the duty, and the merchant's and retailer's profits on *the duty*, amounting to	2,384,148
	$10,076,235

which sum the people of this country, have to pay, in order to get $1,833,960 into the treasury, on bar iron.

The next article I will notice is *sugar*.—The quantity imported into this country during the commercial year of 1840, of brown sugar, was 107,953,033 lbs., valued at $4,742,492, or 4 cents per pound; of white, clayed, &c., 12,984,552 lbs., valued at $838,458, or six and a half cents per pound; making in the whole, 120,939,585 lbs. The bill from the committee of Ways and Means proposes to levy a duty of two and a half cents per pound on brown sugar, four cents on white, clayed, &c. and six cents on loaf. I make my estimates on the whole quantity at two and a half cents per pound.

The amount of duty on 120,939,585 pounds, at 2 1-2 cents per pound, would be	$3,023,489
To which add 30 per cent. for profit on *the duty* to the importer and retailer,	907,146
	3,930,635†

The quantity of sugar made in this country in the year 1840 was 155,110,809 pounds; which, at the cost of the foreign article at 4 cents per pound, would be worth $6,204,432; which would be increased in price to the consumer 2 1-2 cents per pound by the duty; amounting on the whole quantity, to

	$3,877,770
And 30 per cent. to be added to this sum, for the profits of the manufacturer, merchant and retailer, amounting to	1,163,331
	5,041,101
To this add the amount of duty on the imported article, and the profits of the importer and retailer *on the duty*, viz:	3,930,635
	8,971,736

Thus the sum of $8,971,736 will be paid by the people of this country, in order to get $3,023,489 into the treasury on the article of sugar.

The next and last article I will notice is *salt*, so important to every community, civilized and uncivilized. The number of bushels imported in the commercial year of 1840 was 8,183,426, at a cost of $1,015,426, or about 12 1-2 cents per bushel. The bill from the Committee of Ways and Means proposes a duty of 10 cents per bushel on all imported salt; which, on the quantity imported in 1840, would amount to

	$818,342
Add 30 per cent. for profits to the importer and retailer *on the duty*, viz:	245,504
	1,063,846
The cost of the quantity imported added	1,015,426
Would bring the whole cost to the consumer at	2,079,272

or a little less than 25 cents per bushel. It in fact costs the consumer a great deal more. But this is in favor of my argument. The quantity manufactured in this country in 1840 was 6,179,424 bushels; the value of which, at the price of the foreign article, would be $772,378, which would be increased in price to the consumer 10 cents on each bushel, or, on the whole quantity

	$617,942
To which add 30 per cent. for the profits of the manufacturer, merchant, and retailer, viz:	185,382
	803,324
To which sum add the amount of the duty, and the profits of the importer and retailer *on the duty*, viz:	1,063,846
	$1,867,170

And we have the sum of $1,867,170 which the people of this country must pay in order to get $818,342 into the treasury, on the article of *salt*.

I now recapitulate these results, in order that they may be seen at a single glance:

Articles	Amount of duty paid to the Government.	Actually paid by the people to the Government and the manufacturers.
Woolen manufactures,	$2,490,652	$13,586,374
Cotton do	1,951,345	20,613,324
Iron, pig,	55,157	3,801,443
Iron, bar and rolled,	1,833,960	10,076,235
Sugar,	3,020,489	8,971,636
Salt,	813,342	1,867,170
	$10,172,965	$58,910,282

NOTE.—This reasoning applies only to cases where the foreign article *enters into the general consumption of the country*. It does not apply to articles of which we make a *surplus*, such as potatoes, wheat, cotton, &c.

Thus it appears, by this calculation, that the people of this country pay the enormous sum of $58,916,282, in order to get $10,172,965 into the treasury, in the articles above enumerated. I am aware that there should be some deduction made from the amount actually paid, on account of the fact that the foreign manufacturer bears a small portion of the increased duty, in the slight reduction he makes in price, in order to get his goods into our market; and, also on account of the fact, that the domestic article is valued at the prices in this country, and the foreign at the prices they cost in the country whence imported. For these two considerations I allow $20,000,000; which is sufficiently ample. The result, then, is, in round numbers, that the people of this country actually pay the astounding sum of *thirty-nine millions, of dollars*, in order to get ten millions into the treasury, on the five articles above enumerated. Where does the remaining twenty-nine millions, which the Government does not get, go? It goes, sir, *into the pockets of the manufacturer, the merchant and the retailer*.

On $93,817,985 of importations paying duties, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means proposes to raise a net revenue of $27,443,335. In raising this amount, the people would be compelled to pay, *in addition*, for protection—or, rather, as a bounty to manufacturers—at least $70,000,000!

The results, Mr. Chairman, to which I have arrived, are produced by a simple process of arithmetical calculation. They are simple and plain; any man can comprehend them; and they demonstrate, beyond the power of contradiction, the shocking injustice of the protective system. If the sum of $27,000,000 were raised by direct taxation, it would be all the people would have to pay. They would not be taxed that sum for the Government, and *cheated* out of SEVENTY MILLIONS for the manufacturer, under the name of *price*. It is a stupendous system of robbery;—not technically such, I admit; but the only difference is, that in one case the freebooter takes your money by force or menace; in the other, you lose it by the agency of legislation. The effect upon your pocket is precisely the same in both.

But the calculation I have made is important in another point of view. *It illustrates the manner in which the wealth of a nation may be transferred, through the instrumentality of legislation, from the many to the few.* It is this system, which, more than any other cause, has introduced the vast disparity of conditions among the people of England; which has fed, enriched and pampered in luxury the fortunate few, while it has driven the laboring millions to destitution and starvation; which has been the prolific parent of the frightful pauperism and misery which threaten to involve that proud empire in the terrific mælstrom of revolution. Although borne down and crushed to the very dust by the stupendous system of injustice and cruelty to which they have been so long subjected, the wronged and insulted people of England will yet rise, in the agony of their distress, which will inspire them with superhuman strength, and terrible will be the vengeance they will inflict for the ages of toil, suffering and oppression they have endured. The startling and ominous cry of "Bread or blood" will become a fearful reality, if the oppressors of the laboring poor of England do not soon take measures to relieve the misery and wretchedness they have caused, to retribute the wrong and injustice they have inflicted, by a system of legislation which has robbed and impoverished the working millions, while it has enriched their iron-hearted and inexorable task masters. Strange as it may seem, with all these frightful results of a system of protective legislation in England staring them in the face, the manufacturing capitalists of this country are straining every nerve to impose such a system upon the necks of the proud and free people of this Republic. When they submit to it, they may expect the doom of the down trodden masses of proud and splendid, but rotten hearted and wretched England.

*The quantity of iron imported in 1840 was 61,132 2-3 tons; value, $3,397,480. With the duty and the profits of the importer and retailer, amounting to $2,384,148, added to first cost; and it comes to the consumer in this country, on the whole quantity at $5,781,628, or about $96 per ton. Bar iron is quoted, in the prices current in the cities, at $80 to $100 per ton. It costs the consumer in the country much more. The results of my calculations are, therefore, very nearly correct. Of my calculations in regard to the other articles, the same may be said.

†The first cost, duty, profits of the importer, etc. brings the article of brown sugar to the consumer at a little less than eight cents per pound. In ordinary years, it comes to him at a higher price. But the fact shows that my calculation errs on the favorable side of my argument if it errs at all.

From the Globe.

A Massachusetts Freeman's Apostrophe to the Destructive Whigs.

Dissolve the Union! Who would part
The chain that binds us heart to heart?
Each link was forged by sainted sires
Amid the Revolution's fires;
And cooled—oh, where so rich a flood—
In Warren's and in Sumter's blood.

Dissolve the Union! Be like France
When Terror reared his bloody lance,
And man became Destruction's child,
And woman, in her passions wild,
Danced in the life's blood of her Queen,
Beside the dreadful guillotine!

Dissolve the Union! Yes, you may,
Poor counterfeits of noble clay,
When mind shall wander with the brute,
And thistles bear Hesperian fruit;
And Hell, in her red arches, be
A welcome Heaven to such as ye.

Dissolve the Union! Roll away
The spangled flag of glory's day;
Blot out the hist'ry of the brave,
And desecrate each patriot's grave:
And then, above the wreck of years,
Quaff an eternity of tears.

Dissolve the Union! Can it be
That they who speak such words are free?
Great God! did any die to save
Such sordid wretches from the grave—
When breast to breast, and brand to brand,
Our patriot fathers freed our land?

Dissolve the Union! Ho! forbear!
The sword of Damocles is there;
Cut but the hair, and earth shall know
A darker, deadlier tale of wo,
Than Hist'ry crimson page has told
Since Nero's car, in blood, was roll'd.

Dissolve the Union! Speak, ye hills,
Ye everlasting mountains cry;
Shriek out, ye streams and mingling rills,
And ocean roar in agony:
Dead heroes! leap from glory's sod,
And shield the manor of your God!

Dissolve the Union! Who is he
Whose hand would deal the damning blow?
Degenerate Adams—can it be?
Or has an Archer sank so low?
Oh no! Oh no! Then blot the page—
'Twas but the idle threat of age.

Letter from the Senior Editor.

MOUNT STERLING, BROWN CO.
August 15, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I have been overtaken by a storm of rain, and embrace the leisure hours it has forced upon me, to write you. The business of collecting money, I find, is poor enough. The people seem to have but little of the ready, their wheat crops, when sold, may bring a supply. I find the farmers are every where rousing themselves on the subject which agitates them in Sangamon: that is, the best mode of disposing of their surplus wheat, hogs, &c. It is impossible, in my opinion for our farmers to obtain specie for their wheat in this State, unless the demand from abroad is so great as to induce purchasers to come here and buy. Our merchants have not got specie to pay for it. The specie is all locked up in our swindling banks, and in the chests of a few rich men out of debt. Under this state of things, the farmers see plain enough that to obtain good money they must themselves organise, and seek a market where specie can be had, and where family supplies can be obtained at fair prices.

I sincerely hope the farmers of Sangamon have not abandoned this project, since their first meeting. Their success would give a spur to the cause all over the State.

I had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Judge FORD at Versailles, a beautiful town in this county, near which place he is visiting with his family at the residence of his father-in-law (Mr. HAMBAUGH.) He is in good health and looks well after his warm canvass. I learn from the Judge some facts which astonish me. The desperation of the whig leaders in the late campaign was visible enough, but I could never have believed that any set of men would have carried it so far. The lower counties were *littered* with Sangamo Journal extras containing the most unheard-of lies and calumnies against Ford and the democracy. Who paid for these lying hand bills? Sim never printed them for nothing.—He is not *simple* enough for that.

I learn too that Gov. DUNCAN, when at the extreme south, denied the authority of his own letter to the Indiana White Water committee!!! He had the barefaced hypocrisy to charge the State Register with having forged that letter. Duncan was 200 miles from the spot where his letter could have been proved on him; and hence thought himself secure from detection *until after the election*. He appears to have adopted the impious motto, that *all is fair in politics*—that a *lie* well told and *stuck to* is all right, if you are sure you can't be caught in it before the election!! This denial of Duncan's is of a piece with that of his tool and hireling, Lying George of Alton; who had the barefaced impudence to deny the authenticity of Bennett's first letter published in the Wasp, and accuse the State Register with having forged the letter. This denial and accusation of Davis's, was only to serve a temporary purpose. The hireling thought himself secure from detection until after the election; and then he cared nothing for the recoil which would fall upon him, for he had no reputation to lose.

It is impossible that an honest people can ever reconcile the conduct of Duncan in this campaign, with his professions. We always look, in a man of Duncan's standing, for *some* courtesy to opponents—*some* honesty of purpose and sentiment—*some* regard for truth and fair dealing;—but Duncan has, from the time he became a candidate up to the close of the campaign, cast behind him every sentiment of honor, every act of courtesy, and all regard for truth and fair dealing. His very first plunge in the campaign covered him with shame. I mean his letter to Solicitor PENROSE, wherein he charged Mr. Van Buren with having appointed Capt. Linn, Receiver of public moneys at Vandalia—an appointment which took place more than a year before Mr. Van Buren became President.—Wherein he falsely charged me with having received $1200 of Government funds from Linn. Wherein he falsely charged that Senator Linn was shielded by Secretary Woodbury from suit, and cautioned against going on his cousin Linn's bond. Such a letter as this, of Duncan's to Penrose ought, of itself, to have consigned any man to infamy, no matter how high he might have previously stood, and I have no doubt did contribute to the overwhelming defeat which he has since sustained.

The manner in which Duncan treated Judge Ford on the stump in the southern and eastern counties, proves that he is utterly divested of that courtesy and gentlemanly bearing which a man of his standing ought always to show to an opponent. He repeatedly charged Ford with being favorable to a dismemberment of the State; notwithstanding Ford as often denied the charge. He also charged that Ford's friends had bargained with the Mormons, and that Ford had ratified the bargain—a charge which it was impossible could be true, and which Duncan knew was not true. Duncan's conduct, in denying the authenticity of his *own* letter to the Indiana committee, when at such a distance from Jacksonville as to render it impossible for Ford to obtain the proof of its authenticity, and his total silence about that letter when previously at Jacksonville and at Springfield, where if he had denied it, it could have been instantly proved upon him, shows a little mind and a *tricky* disposition, foreign to the character of an honorable opponent. Duncan's unceasing war upon the Catholics and the Mormons shows him to be a religious bigot, the enemy of religious toleration and conscience.

His dreadful defeat will be a lesson to those Coon leaders of the Junto, who forced him upon the whig party, and will consign him to oblivion, and them to contempt and infamy. I would not thus speak, now the election is over, and our opponents overwhelmed, if it were not for the unprecedented manner in which they conducted the contest, which I have attempted to describe, and which it is to be hoped will never again be practised by the Coon leaders.

WILLIAM WALTERS.

P. S. I have been greatly pleased with my journey so far. Cass, Schuyler, and Brown counties, through which I have passed, contain many farms which cannot be surpassed in the State. Although the times are hard, I have received a great many new subscribers to the Register, which I am glad to find every where maintains its popularity and the public confidence. Such will ever be the reward of of editors who make truth their guide. In Cass, Mr. Thompson (an intelligent democrat) was of great service to me, in introducing me to the people. Our friend Col. RICHARDSON was absent from home when I was at Schuyler. I learn that he was extremely active in the late contest; but this is no more than we expected from his known principles and firm and upright character. In Brown, Mr. Nye, sheriff of the county, obligingly accompanied me from Mount Sterling to Versailles to visit Judge Ford, and has been active in increasing our subscription list. He is a man of character and standing in the county, a firm democrat in principle, and possesses the confidence of the people. Mount Sterling is a handsome spot. The town is new, and will increase in size. I shall start for Quincy to-morrow.

Yours truly,
WM. WALTERS.

To GEORGE R. WEBER, Esq.

"A Central Sun."

Mr. CHOATE, a federal Senator from Massachusetts, in a speech in U. S. Senate, compared the general government to a *"central sun."* In reply, Mr. WALKER of Mississippi, said when he looked upon the ensign of the republic he beheld a cluster of *stars*, and he would tell the gentleman that when the "central sun" rose upon our Union the *stars* would fade away.

Here were two beautiful figures, expressive of the fundamental principles of the two parties. The federalists would concentrate all power in a *central government*. The democrats would limit the powers of the general government strictly to those delegated by the States in the constitution.

From the Globe.

The Tariff.

Free Governments are the result of the partition and responsibility of power; and all power in governments moves by the instrumentality of money. Hence taxes, and the appropriation of taxes, have ever, with our race, been the most fruitful source of party divisions and national revolutions. By refusing to tax the people for an object, or to appropriate the money of the people to carry it out, the offensive or usurped power perishes, and the Government is restricted in its operation. It is here, indeed, that the great battle of limited and free government is to be fought. Our Constitution has given to Congress unlimited power in taxing the property of the people of the United States; but it has limited the *objects* for which taxes shall be laid, or appropriated; and the whole question of a limited or unlimited government is put, by the Constitution, on this single point. It is plain, that if Congress is unrestricted in the *objects* for which it may tax the people, and is unrestricted, also, in the power of applying the taxes, and it is the duty of the Executive to enforce the acts of Congress when they become laws, there can be no limits to the powers of the General Government. It can do every thing; and all the carefully enumerated powers, for which alone appropriations of money may be made, may be enlarged indefinitely, and comprehend every thing expressly prohibited. The whole future of the Government may, therefore, depend on the laying or appropriation of taxes; and it is impossible to meet the great questions of liberty on a more extensive or higher issue. Our Revolution turned on the right of laying taxes; and, from the first days of the Constitution, the two great parties of this country have been divided on the same subject, in one form or another. It is so now. The tempest now raging in the Capitol, is not only concerning taxation and the appropriation of taxes, but the great principles of liberty they involve, and the nature itself of the Government under which the people are to live is in full agitation. If Congress can lay taxes for any other purposes but those of revenue—if it can distribute money to the State from the Federal treasury, or assume the State debts, which is the real object of distribution—if it can tax the people for the benefit of lordly monopolists or irresponsible corporations, (and it is difficult to say how this can be done, and the power to tax for the relief of the states be denied)—there is an end of a limited Government for the United States. Federalism is triumphant in the absolute consolidation of all power in a central head. The Democratic party are in a position of peculiar delicacy and difficulty. If they depart at all from their natural position of a majority, and assume the responsibility of proposing measures which they have no power of carrying, and of supporting an administration for which they profess to be irresponsible, it will require their greatest caution, and prudence, and forbearance, to prevent dissensions amongst themselves. The course of safety will be the course of revision. Let them, at all hazards, adhere to their principles; for, to shake the principles of the party, will be to distract it. A revenue tariff—and a revenue tariff only—gauged to the wants of such an expenditure of the Government as they can be prepared to defend, will be, it appears to us, the true line of safety. Let the taxes laid, then, be a vindication of the Constitution—taxes on all, for the benefit of all, and partial taxation for none. If discrimination is to be made, let it be for the benefit of the poor and needy, already pressed down to the earth by the distresses of the times. Responsibility in a party can only be well met or overcome by a course which all can comprehend and all defend. To assume it, when unnecessary, under other circumstances, may be fatal.

From the Quincy Herald.

That Hoax.—We find the following article in the columns of the last State Register, and it surprised us not a little to find it credited to the Quincy Herald. It is hardly necessary to say, that we never knew any thing of the matter until we saw it in the State Register. The slips were not printed at this office, and we doubt very much whether they were printed in this city at all. The "Attorney General" is most egregiously mistaken in pronouncing the "hand-writing on the slips" and the "direction on the Quincy Herald for several weeks back" to be the same. We direct our papers ourself, and therefore are we had nothing to do with directing the slips. We would not be surprised, if it should turn out as the Register has intimated—that the handbill was got up by the Springfield Junto—printed at the Sangamo Journal office, and credited to the Quincy Herald to give it the color of truth. However that may be, we can assure the editor of the Journal, and all others engaged in preparing for battle on the occasion, that they have acquired considerable credit for patriotism in this region, for the promptness and decision with which they acted—the presence of mind they displayed, and their determination to exterminate the rascally Mormons, because they did not vote *for Duncan*. It is intimated that the Governor thinks of conferring the office of *"Lieutenant General"* upon the editor of the Journal, should his military services be actually called into requisition.

Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives have passed a supplemental appropriation bill to pay the ordinary expenses of the government of the State, by a vote of 74 to 8. The following statement of the provisions contained in the bill is given in the U. S. Gazette:

"It authorizes the governor to borrow at 6 per cent. for seven years, the sum of $870,000 to pay interest falling due in August; but should he not be able to borrow the money, then the Auditor General is authorized to issue certificates of State stock to be given to persons entitled to interest, to the amount thereof. The governor is further authorized to sell the stocks owned by the commonwealth, if they bring a sum which, at five per cent. interest, would equal the dividends on them for 1841, and if they cannot be sold within sixty days at par, then the governor is authorized to exchange any of the Bank, Bridge, or Turnpike stocks at par, for certificates of State stock at par.

Foreign News.

The steamer Brittania arrived at New York on the 20th inst.

"The favorable effects upon trade which had been anticipated from the new Tariff Law, in England, have been realised. The accounts from most of our great seats of manufacture and commerce speak of improvement. This is particularly the case in London, Leeds, Bristol, and Manchester. In Scotland, too, there are marks of revival; while the harvest, everywhere, will be early and abundant. In the money market, such is the overflow of money that lenders discount good paper with avidity, at 2 1-2 per cent. A cessation of agitation would soon restore all the depressed interests to their former property.

The Augsburg Gazette states, from Constantinople, June 29, that the British Ambassador had a conference with the Reis Effendi on the affairs of Greece and Syria. It is supposed that the Divan will agree to the proposals of England to invest the eldest son of Emir Beschir with the sovereignty of Lebanon.—The Greek question was evaded by the Reis Effendi.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 13th ult. announce that the Schah of Persia is making preparations for a war against Turkey, and that a Persian army is to march against England, and another against Erzerum. Troops had already marched from Teheran to Amedan, on their way to Bagdad.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes a letter dated Constantinople, 13th ult., stating that in consequence of a collision which took place between the Turkish and Persian troops in the neighborhood of Bagdad, the Ottoman Porte had given orders to march all the disposable troops in Syria to that quarter. Disturbances had arisen at Nissaand Sophia, and it was judged necessary to send reinforcements to those towns.

The news from India indicates a state of things but ill calculated to allay the apprehensions which recent events have so painfully excited. In Scinde there are movements which, if not decidedly hostile, will require constant vigilance to guard against their becoming the cause and aids of war. In Affghanistan the enemy has shown himself in increased strength, and with considerable less of a disposition to succumb to the British force which is at present in the Affghan territory.

In the neighborhood of Birmingham, Staffordshire, and other parts of the manufacturing districts, there have been some rather serious outbreaks, which have required the greatest energy and exertion on the part of the magistracy to suppress. The latest accounts from the revolutionary districts, however, inform us that matters were resuming their wonted quiet, and the men and masters were coming to terms.

The choice of a Regent is, I am assured, already made. The Duke of Nemours will be proposed for, and will be elected to that office; but the immediate guardianship of the infant Count of Paris and his brother, the Duke de Chartres, will be confided to their excellent remaining parent.

From the Missouri Reporter.

Illinois.—The Abolitionist of the Peoria Register does not bear the defeat of the Federalists in that State with becoming fortitude. He hopes there may be "ten righteous" Federalists in the next Legislature, yet doubts whether so many have been elected. But the poor fellow consoles himself by using the following language in reference to the Democrats:

"Let them elect an anti tariff, free trade Senator to Congress, who will sell the State to John C. Calhoun the nullifier, or Thomas H. Benton, the gold & silver humbugger, and the people will show, when the time comes, that *they* will have a *say* in the bargain. Let them barter away the liberties of our free western farmers, and keep their noses to the grindstone *to make negro clothing cheaper*, and the same free western farmers will tell them that they spurn the contract."

Here the cloven foot of the incendiary is displayed in the base insinuation that the Democrats would enslave the farmers of the west *to make negro clothing cheap.* This attempt of the Abolitionist to excite prejudice against the slaveholding States will be readily understood. He, however, rather overreaches himself by the following remarks:

"Looking upon the State as lost, we are satisfied that a better result of the election could not have happened. Had the Whigs succeeded, the mass of the people would have expected them to pay off our entire debt before the next election, without adding a dollar to their burdens; and failing to do so, they would have turned them out of power even more readily than they put them in. Their resentment would have absorbed every other feeling, and Mr. Clay would have stood no chance for the State. *Now he is sure of it.*"

This is admitting that the Federalists have again been making lavish promises, which no sane man could expect to redeem. They have been pledging themselves to pay off the State debt at once, without increasing the taxes! What infamous fellows they are! Had they succeeded, it is acknowledged that the people would have soon become indignant and hurled the from their illgotten power—that public resentment would have absorbed every other consideration—and Mr. Clay would have stood no chance for Illinois at the Presidential Election. The fellow forgets, by the way, to inform his readers why Mr. Clay's popularity was so unavailing in the late contest! But he has the impudence to say the overwhelming defeat of the Federalists now, will render the success of the Clay ticket *certain* in Illinois in 1844—and why? He shall tell the tale himself. Referring to the majority of his fellow-citizens, he says:

"Two years more of suffering will make the Locos feel to their finger's ends. Two bits a bushel for wheat, and half a cent a pound for pork, will bring them to their senses, if any thing can. In the mean time, the Whigs can stand it, if the Locos can, and when the day of redemption comes there will be but one party, and the only strife will be, who shall be foremost in elevating the great western statesman to the Presidency, and in bringing about an entire change of men and measures."

The wretch forgets that the screws are to be thus applied under a Federal majority in Congress, and a President elected by Federalists—and that, of right, the Federal party will be held responsible for the misery over which he exults like a fiend.

Some years since the editor of the Peoria Register professed neutrality, the usual veil assumed by men whose principles are too odious to be publicly announced. This screen of villany was some time ago thrown aside, and the Register hoisted the Federal flag, under which it has fought as vigorously for Abolitionism, as prudence would permit.—He is now, of course in full communion with the leaders of the party to which he really always belonged—but whose banner he did not unfurl so long as he thought it his interest to profess neutrality. His insinuation that southern men would make slaves of northern freemen, for the benefit of the negroes, is a sentiment as vicious in its tendencies as any thing ever uttered by the famous Lovejoy, whose blood atoned for the outrages he commited on the rights of the people of the slaveholding States. We advise the editor of the Register, if he would save his skin, to keep his Abolition to himself.

New Wheat.—A cargo of 2000 bushels new Wheat was shipped at Cleavland, O. for Humber river, Canada, last week. The Herald says it was the first shipment of 1842 wheat from that port.—*Cin. Gaz.*

From the N. Y. Herald Aug. 15.

Corn Crops, Trade, and Cotton Crop.

We received by last night's mail the following, relative to the trade in Buffalo:—With the exception of a foreign order for some 600 or 800 bbls. of flour, which was filling up on the 10th inst. we know of no sales sufficient to give a tone to the market. Flour was worth about 4 dolls, 37½ cents, although some fancy brands bring a shilling more. A superior article of old wheat was taken at 82 cents; and a small lot of new Illinois went at 81 cents. Neither of these sales will be sustained. Thirty-five cents was offered yesterday for a cargo of corn but refused, the owner preferring to re-ship for an eastern market. Street sales of oats at 20 cents bushel. To this we add a comparative table exhibiting the aggregate of wheat and flour shipped at Buffalo for three years:—

Articles.	1840.	1841.	1842.
Wheat, bushel,	29,318	41,715	18,036
Flour, barrels,	25,075	23,379	7,069

The following is the aggregate of wheat, flour and corn, which arrived via the canal, at Cleveland, during the first thirteen days of August, 1842;—

Wheat, bushel.	*Flour, bbls.*	*Corn, bushel.*
80,840	12,704	4,065

This of course was of the new crop, which added to some 20,000 bushels of wheat that came into Cleaveland prior to the 1st of August, makes an aggregate of 100,000 bushels of wheat already received. Of this amount very little has reached Buffalo and other eastern markets, from which it is inferred that the original purchases were principally, if not all on Canadian account. The provincial dealers were first in the Ohio market, with good round prices, but supposed the amount contracted for to be limited.

We learn from Boon county, Illinois, that the corn has been very much injured by recent frosts. The crop in the northern part of that state will be bad. It is quite promising in the southern portion.

It has been stated by the millers about Fedcrick, Maryland, that the wheat crop has come into the market at the present season with much more than its usual rapidity.—One of them has already received 15,000 bushels, another 10,000, and another 8,000 and so on. Farmers have made more than the usual press to get their wheat out, and into market, before the prices should begin to go downward and also to relieve the pressing want which has existed for money.—Hence, many of them have got out their whole crop, and sent it in at once. Much of this wheat has been engaged at from $1 to $1 10 per bushel, but millers are more chary of making engagements at such prices now. There is a great difference in the quality of the wheat offering, some turning out exceedingly well, while other again is very indifferent.

Cotton of the new crop has been received at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston. The quality is represented as good, and its appearance is two weeks earlier than usual. We see it stated in the Southern papers that the present crop, so far, promises to be the largest ever known in this country.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

New Orleans Markets.

SATURDAY, Aug. 6, 1842.

We find no change in the general character of our markets since Tuesday evening. Prices in most instances are only nominal, and transactions are confined to the retail trade.

Sugar—Sales have been extremely limited, for the past three days; they will not exceed 40 or 50 hhds. In prices we note no change, and continue to quote 2¼ a 5 cts which includes all descriptions.

Molasses—We learn of no transactions taking place. Former quotations are still current, although they are nominal, viz: 11 a 13 cts.

Flour—We place our figures at $4 a $4 25, the former for old, and the latter for that which has the reputation of being new wheat, but which is generally conceded to be from the old crop lately run through the mills.—We learn that 4 12½ was offered yesterday for a lot of superfine, which was refused.—Fine sells at $3 50—and common $3.

Pork—Of mess the stock is getting light, and the demand for this description is fair. Other descriptions are abundant, without there being any demand for them. We quote mess $6¼ a 7, prime $4½ a 5, M O, $5 a 5½.

Lard—This article is extremely dull and the supply is abundant. There is but little prime leaf in the market. We continue former figures, viz: 6 a 7 cts.

Bacon—The stock is very much diminished, there being less on hand at the present time than for several years previous. A fair demand exists at 2¼ a 2¾ cts for shoulders; 3½ for sides, and 6 a 7 cts for hams, canvassed and uncanvassed.

Coffee—The demand since Tuesday has been moderate; the prices obtained in some instances show a tendency to advance, but we do not, however, alter our quotations. The stock is decreasing. Havana 9 to 9½; Rio 9 to 9¼.

Beef—The stock and demand are both limited. Transactions are confined to a small retail demand. We place our figures at $10 for mess and $5½ for prime.

Grain—We notice no change in the prices of grain. There is moderate demand at 32 a 34 for corn, and 28 a 30 cts for oats.

Wheat Waggons.—Our wheat trade is again fairly under weigh. Prairie schooners from all parts of the country are bringing in their rich freights; clouds of dust herald their approach from afar and in all directions.—Many of the Hoosier teams are provided with bells suspended from an arch or otherwise, after the manner of those of Russia, and other portions of Europe. As the waggons drive into the city, first comes the jingling of the bells, then the loud cheerful crack of the long whip, and lastly, the rumbling and creaking of the well loaded vehicle.—Trains of from thirteen to twenty waggons are now familiar spectacles. We noticed SIXTY-TWO wagons, with their white tops, yesterday afternoon, at one encampment.—At some little distance it might have been imagined the camp of an army beleaguering our city, especially when, after night fall; fires light up in various quarters of it, shed their red light far and wide. We devoutly hope that these may be the only armies by which our flourishing city shall ever be circumvented. So far we have come to terms with them right speedily. We understand that a train of eighty waggons loaded with wheat and apples is on its way to the city.—*Chicago American.*

Hung in Effigy—On the 28th ult., some of the Whigs of Auburn gave vent to their indignation against the Captain, by hanging him in effigy. They stretched a rope across Genessee street, from the top of four story buildings, in the centre of which an effigy of Captain Tyler was suspended by the neck.—*Plebeian.*

From the Louisville Sun and Advertiser.

We saw it asserted in the Louisville Journal, and the statement of that print has been copied into many others, that Colonel Johnson would support Mr. Clay for the Presidency, in case he did not receive the nomination himself. Although we did not believe he ever said any thing of the kind, yet, as gentlemen of veracity assured us of its truth, we did not feel at liberty to deny it, until, we could learn from the Colonel himself, if such was the fact. We did not see him when he passed through here but we are informed, by a gentleman who took the trouble to make the enquiry of him, that the statements made by the Journal are not *true.* Coming down in the stage some time since from Frankfort, the Colonel remarked, "that if *he* did not receive the nomination, and the Democratic party were forced to take a Whig, he himself preferred Mr. Clay—he was a Kentuckian—they had long been intimate personal friends," &c. It was a misconception on their part, which led them into the mistake, and an honest one, we doubt not. Col. Johnson has been too long attached to the Democratic party, to sever himself from it at this late period of his life; and the assertion of the Louisville Journal would not have been deemed worth contradiction, if we did not know it was made upon the authority of respectable gentlemen. There can be no doubt that Col Johnson will cheerfully exert all his influence in favor of him who is chosen to be the candidate of the party. He is too good a *soldier* to disobey orders, or introduce a spirit of rebellion into the camp.

The Last Trick.

A common device of the Whig party is to attribute the wretched failure of their policy, and the miserable disappointment of their promises, to the Executive of their own creation—for the burden of their song was "Tippecanoe and TYLER too." They must not be permitted to add another to their many deceptions. We have the declaration of Mr. Webster that Mr. Tyler cordially approved of all the measures of the extra session, save the abortive Bank bills. If he had approved their financial panaceas, which he could not have done without a violation of his conscience, and of his solemn pledges, the promised relief would not have come. It is doubtful whether the bank could have been organized, or if the capital even could have been subscribed. To be successful at all it must have commenced a course of strangent repression. Universal contraction and curtailment would have been its first duty and necessity. At once to inflate the paper bubble would have been not only silly, but impossible. Confidence was gone; the "credit system" was incurably paralyzed. The first few years which followed the late Bank of the United States were the most disastrous. The prostration then was much greater than what we see now. Produce was a drug; prices were a song; labor went a begging; enterprise was supine.—Nobody has depicted the then condition of things in more hideous colors than Mr. Clay, the great patron and protege of the bank.

Yet we are told now, that the country continues to suffer, because of the veto of the two abortive Bank bills. What miserable delusion, if sincere! What unblushing imposture, if feigned! At best what a poor compliment to the intelligence of the people! No; the country is not ruined, because a whig President would not permit himself to be degraded and disgraced! We sincerely believe that the evils under which we labor would have been aggravated, if the financial quackery which is so much vaunted had been put in practice.—Industry, economy, repose—a return to sound principles, both by Government and individuals, can alone restore and maintain prosperity. Every thing else is folly, presumption, delusion.—*Spectator.*

Military matters—Letter from the Quarter Master General.

Editor of the Quincy Herald:

SIR:—I have recently noticed in the papers of this State, frequent expressions that there was a dereliction of duty on the part of the Quarter Master General of the State—"in permitting an unequal distribution of the arms of the State," and "in not making use of necessary measures for receiving the quota of arms due from the United States to this State," and at the same time calling upon me as Quarter Master General to do my duty.

As these remarks evidently originate from a want of information upon the subject, I improve the present opportunity of furnishing information through the medium of your paper, which I trust will not only allay improper views entertained upon the subject, but serve to awaken the apathetic to a sense of the privileges and duties which devolve upon them, and cause a proper and becoming military spirit to be manifested in our State.

It is my purpose at this time to furnish a statement of the quantity and description of arms now on hand;—the course necessary to be pursued by the people in order to obtain the benefit of their use:—and at the same to press upon the Brigade Majors of the respective Brigades, the importance of promptness and attention on their part, in causing the subordinate officers to make the necessary reports, and in making out their "yearly consolidated returns" to the Adjutant General of the State, in order that the State may receive the full quota of arms, to which it is justly entitled from the United States, under the act of Congress of 1818.

"In reply to a letter to the Warden of the State Penitentiary, (who is constituted by law keeper of the State arms) it appears that there are now in his custody, belonging to the State, 13 six pounder iron cannon, and accoutrements;—67 yaugers;—63 muskets;—24 pistols, and 4 swords.

Immediately upon being furnished with the necessary information, I ordered from the ordnance department at Washington the following, being equivalent to the quota of muskets now due to the State, viz: 180 common rifles;—120 Hall's rifles;—240 pistols;—240 cavalry sabres, with accoutrements;—120 artillery swords and and belts;—2 six pounder brass guns and equipments, and about 400 muskets and accoutrements:—to which requisition I was answered from the department "that early measures would be taken for supplying the arms and accoutrements therein called for," which arms are probably at this time, or will soon be, subject to order of the proper State authorities."

Regularly organized and uniformed independent companies, can procure the use of the above arms for all necessary purposes, by complying with the provisions of the 35th section of the Militia law of the State, which may be found in every copy of the revised laws of Illinois.

The quota of arms received yearly by the State from the General Government, is based upon the report of the Adjutant General of the State, whose report is founded upon the "yearly consolidated returns" of the Brigade Majors, giving the total rank and file of their respective brigades. These officers will perceive that justice to the State requires of them a strict and efficient compliance in the performance of their duty, as is required in the 67th section of the militia law of the State.

Should you, by furnishing the above to your readers, secure, in the slightest degree, the desired result,

You will oblige yours, in haste,

H. S. COOLEY.
Quarter Master General, &c.

Quincy, Aug. 24, 1842.

Funeral Discourse.—A very large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance yesterday afternoon at the Light st. church, to hear the funeral discourse, delivered by the Rev. John N. Maffit, on the death of the much lamented Rev. G. G. Cookman, who found a watery grave in the unfortunate steamer President. The discourse is said to have been a master-piece of eloquence.—*Balt. Pat.*

Farmer's Meeting.

At a meeting of the farmers of Sangamon county, held at the State house, pursuant to adjournment, Alonzo Holcomb was called to the chair and David Newsom appointed secretary pro tem.

Mr. Pelo offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the introduction of politics, either directly or indirectly, by preamble, resolution or otherwise, before this meeting shall be considered out of order.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Roberts, of Richland, relative to the subject matter of the meeting. Addresses were also made by Messrs. D. Newsom, Wm. Dillard, James Barrett, and James Curry.

Mr. Roberts offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to each neighborhood in this county to form associations for the purpose of obtaining fair prices for the products of their labor.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

ALONZO HOLCOMB, Pres.
D. NEWSOM, Sec.
Springfield, August 20, 1842.

Celebrated Report of Mr. Adams on the Veto.

We give below the report of Mr. Adams on the Veto. Although it is signed by John M. Botts, and eight others, it is of course Mr. Adams's production. It is in some respects an able report, but very inferior to many papers from the same source. The reasoning about the public lands is ridiculous and feeble. The abuse of the President about the expenses of Government is scandalous and disgraceful. How dare any member of the present Congress talk about "reckless extravagance;" after their own extravagant and disgusting conduct.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Going to First Principles—A whig friend of ours—a capital fellow, too—has a parrot, which, during the hard-cider campaign of 1840, he had taught to sing Tippecanoe melodies, and repeat, very distinctly, "*Go it Tip come it Ty,*" to the admiration of its owner. The parrot was the admiration of the neighborhood, too; and the owner delighted in its apparent patriotism.—Time grew apace, as the story writers say; and a few days ago, our friend, having heard of the VETO, went home quiet sour'd about the renewed demonstration of the "*one man power;*" whereupon his good lady interrogated him as to the cause of his uneasiness and perturbation. "Why, that old scoundrel," said he, "has vetoed another tariff bill." At that moment the parrot's notes were heard in audible tones, "Go it Tip, and come it Ty." repeated successfully several times.—This was too much to be borne; it was adding insult to injury. His sufferings *was* intolerable; and somewhat enraged at this sudden reference to the first principles of his party, he seized upon a stool, and, "with his might and main," stove it at the poor offending parrot, and made a considerable indenture in the cage. His rage has somewhat cooled down now, and he thinks that inasmuch as he is author a lone of the mischief, "poor poll" may live alittle longer.

Baltimore Republican.

Whig Congress.—The Boston Atlas, a prominent Whig paper, thus speaks of the present Whig Congress:

"The present Congress seem to have excelled all their predecessors in establishing a just claim to the indignation of their constituents. They have been in session nearly nine months, spending in a profligate manner the people's money without doing or attempting to do anything to relieve the country of its present embarrassment.

Colt's Submarine Battery.—The Madisonian of the 22d contains a paragraph, stating that the experiment made on the 20th, with Mr. Colt's new invention, was "eminently successful." This promise to be a powerful engine in case of a conflict with any foreign nation. Its explosives force is sufficient to destroy the largest ships of war, and the means of directing the battery directly under the vessel are said to be all that is required for that purpose. The apparatus of Mr. Colt was placed five miles distant, in the experiment just made at Washington, and the vessel was exploded at the instant the signal was given.

Missouri Reporter.

Confession.

The Cincinnati Gazette (Whig) walks up to the confessional.

"There is now but one course for the whigs to pursue, and that is *to proclaim openly their measures and go for them.*

No man or party can win position or gain success by a timid or vacillating course.—Openness, decision, straightforwardness—these are the qualities which command both, which knit men together and make them invincible in their strength.

It is the fault of our party that a union, based upon these qualities, has not existed. Wait, says one, we may secure the adoption of some of our principles; speak softly, cries another, we get a part, if we cannot get all we want; hold, asks a third, it is not *expedient* now to urge our measures, or men, before the people."

The Young Men's Lyceum,

Will meet on Monday Evening next, at 7, o'clock, in Mr. Trowbridge's school room on Washington street, between third and fourth. A punctual attendance of the members is requested by order of the President.

J. A. HAY, Sec.

Sept 2, 1842.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and PHŒNIX BITTERS.—These superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases, as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of *Scrfula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundicae, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costivenes Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints* of all kinds, headache, giddiness and *nervous debility, eruptive diseases,* and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising, from various causes of ill health, *Fever and Ague* of every variety, settled pains in the side, back organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, *foul breath and inward fever,* night sweats and general weakness and loss of *appetite,* the *mumps, swollen face and gums* affections of the *bladder, kidney, spleen* and pleure, and the *sickness incidental to females,* together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatative and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 New York. And for sale by

GRUBB & LOEWIS.

Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

Annual statement of the finances of the City of Springfield, for the year ending April 15, 1842, embraced in the report of the late Treasurer, as follows:

To the Hon., the Mayor and Aldermen, of the city of Springfield:

The Treasurer begs leave to submit to your honorable body, the following report of receipts and disbursements, since the commencement of the current year, from all the various sources of revenue, and the present state of the Treasury with its resources, viz:

Balance in treasury since last annual report,	$56 40
Received of collector for real, personal, and street tax,	3,145 92
Received for grocery licences,	1,010 00
Received for ten pin licences,	50 00
Received for billiard licences,	15 00
Received for shows and exhibitions,	28 00
Received for Pedlers licence,	43 00
Received for dray licences,	55 00
Received for auction licences,	30 00
Received for market rent,	6 00
Received for redemption of lots sold for tax,	42 13
Received for certificates of tax sales,	16 03
Received for city scales of P. C. Canedy,	210 00
Received from his honor, the Mayor, for fines, street tax, etc.	130 74
	$4,828 22
Paid for redemption of old orders bearing date previous to the current year	$2,179 44
Paid for redemption of orders issued this year,	1,108 49
Paid for redemption of city scrip not yet due,	289 00
Paid for redemption of old corporation bonds,	131 77
For cash paid sundry persons for redemption,	22 35
For cash paid De Grey's order for pauper,	1 00
For cash paid collector's fees for sale of lot	50
For cash paid J. Maxey Jr. for expenses, by order of the Board,	25 00
For cash paid State Bank of Illinois for interest,	1,000 00
	$4,757 52
Balance in Treasury,	$70 70

INDEBTEDNESS.

Outstanding old orders		$97 00
The amount of orders issued this year per clerk's report, is	$1,497 55¼	
Amount redeemed in collection of taxes and other dues,	1,108 49	
Leaving outstanding		389 06¼
Add to which, amount to be issued on accounts allowed,		630 60¾
The amount of scrip issued per clerk's report, is	$1,498 00	
Redeemed by way of dues,	289 00	
Leaving outstanding		1,209 00
Estimated old corporation Bonds unredeemed is,		50 00
The amount due individuals for redemption of lots is		19 78
Interest due State Bank of Illinois,		500 00
Total amount of indebtedness,		$2,894 85¼
To meet which there are notes in the collector's hands due the city $337 74 considered good for		$232 36
Balance of real and personal tax for 1841, $347 42, of which considered good		247 42
Balance of street tax for 1841, uncollected $625 53, about half considered good,		312 78
Balance of real and personal tax for 140, considered bad, $94 36.		
Balance of street tax for 1840, considered bad.		
Amount of executions on Mayor's docket for taxes, dues, and penalties, uncertain.		
Balance in treasury,		70 70
		$863 26

J. R. DERIEMER,
Register and Treasurer.
Attest,
Jno, C. Doremus, Att'y and Cl'k.
April 15, 1842.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Springfield, That section first of article fifth of the ordinances of the city, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that it be ordained as follows: That all licences for groceries, taverns, and ordinaries in said city, may be issued at any time for six or twelve months; and that all other licences may be issued for any fixed length of time at the pleasure of the City Council.

By order of the City Council.

In testimony whereof, I, David B. Campbell, Mayor, have hereunto set my hand and [L. S.] affixed the seal of the city of Springfield, this nineteenth day of August, 1842.

D. B. CAMPBELL, Mayor.
J. C. DOREMUS, City Cl'k and Att'y.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT ILLINOIS, August 15th, 1842.

WE the undersigned officers of the State being of opinion that there will be danger of loss by receiving the bills of the *State Bank of Illinois* and branches in payment of the revenue of the State and of the different counties in the State for the year 1842, and in payment of college, school and seminary debts and interest, do hereby prohibit the reception of said bills for the purposes aforesaid after the 12th day of September next until otherwise provided by law.

Given under our hands the day and year above written.

THO CARLIN, Gov.
JAS SHIELDS, Auditor.
MILTON CARPENTER, Treas.

All the publishers of newspapers in this State are requested to publish the above notice for three successive weeks and send their bills for the same to the Auditor's office.

JAS. SHIELDS, Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the personal estate of William S. Matthews deceased, having proved insufficient for the payment of the just claims against his estate, I shall present a petition to the Sangamon circuit court to be holden in Springfield, on the 4th Monday of November next, on some day during said term, for an order of said court for the sale of the whole or of so much of the real estate of said William S. Matthews deceased, to pay the just claims against said estate of said deceased. All persons interested in said real estate are requested to show cause why it should not be sold for that purpose.

THOMAS LEWIS, Adm'r.
of William S. Matthews, dec'd.
Springfield, Aug. 29, 1842. 5—3t.

Public Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the personal estate of Thomas M. Neal, deceased, having proved insufficient for the paymennt of the just claims against his estate, I shall present a petition to the Sangamon circuit court to be holden at Springgeld on the 4th Monday of November next, on some day during said term for an order of said court for the sale of the whole or of so much of the real estate of said Thomas M. Neal, deceased, as will be sufficient to pay the just claims against said estate of said deceased. All persons interested in said real estate are requested to show cause why it should not be sold for the purposes aforesaid.

THOMAS LEWIS, Public Adm'r.
of Thomas M. Neal, dec'd.
Springfield, Aug. 29, 1842. 5-4t.

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall petition the circuit court of Montgomery county, in the State of Illinois at the next term of said court to be holden in Hillsboro' on the third Monday in October next, for an order of said court to sell the following described lands, the property of said deceased, viz: the east half of the south-west quarter of section 14, township 8 north, range 4, west of the third principal meridian; also the west half of the south west quarter of section 14, township 8 north, range 4, west of the third principal meridian, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased. At which time and place all persons interested in said real estate are requested to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why said order shall not be granted.

JANE OSBOURN, Adm'x.
of Isaac Osbourn, deceased.
Hillsboro', Aug. 25, 1842. 5-4t.

The Family Life Medicines.—The celebrated Life Pills and PhœnixBitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariable efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects is many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or in their books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and conclusive evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an immense accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in all parts of the Union, far and near, who give their names and residence to the unsolicited statement that have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or Decline and Marasmus, Phthisic or Consumption in more advanced stages than any on record; Dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons. Dirrhœa, both serious and billious; Costiveness, both habitual and occasinal Fever and Ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; Hypocondriosis, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with nervous debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Exanthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, head and side, affections of the bladder, kidnies, spleen, throat, and pleure, jaundice, dropsy and gout, together with these general affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations causing neither prostrations nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and they should be prepared both by individuals and heads of families and constantly kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by GRUBB & LOEWIS.

Springfield, Ill September 2, 1842. 5-ly

The supreme remedy for Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in fever and ague, and all bilious affections they are more so; because, in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to insure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

FEVER AND AGUE, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar periodical disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a periodical administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anetus, or Ague, is either *Quotidian,* or daily; *Tertian,* or third day; *Quartan,* or fourth-day; *Erratic,* or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated,* by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact, however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a FOURTEENTH DAY crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. DR. MOFFAT's directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the LIFE PILLS at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three pills and the bitters as before; on the third night four pills and the bitters as before, and continue taking four pills every night for three nights more, with the bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry, and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day,* with two pills every night after the seventh day. He will then and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty, be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed, at least three time on the *fourteenth day* Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to [illegible]

This treatment, with these supremely effectual "LIFE MEDICINES," has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and [illegible] remedy [illegible] MOFFAT'S [illegible] voluntary [illegible] every [illegible] efficacy in Fever and Ague, [illegible] and bilious affections, and derangement of the digestive functions generally, but also in chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, costiveness, pains in the side and limbs, eruptions of the skin, [illegible]

scrofula piles, worms, scurvy and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which, these VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are so pre-eminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however that many of these diseases, as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health are occasioned by FEVER AND AGUE. Dr. Moffat in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add that the like Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

And for sale by GRUBB & LOEWIS.
Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

BAY HORSE—Taken up by John Smith, residing two and a half miles east from Springfield, Sangamon county, a bay horse, seven years old, about fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face; appraised to $40. August 18, 1842.
5* N W MATHENY, clk.

DARK BAY MARE—Taken up by John Howard, at his residence in Sangamon co., six miles south from Springfield, on Lick creek, one dark bay mare, with a small white spot on the left jaw and two small white spots on the left hip, and branded with the letter B on the left shoulder and left hip, about 14 hands high, supposed to be fourteen years old; appraised to 12. July 22, 1842. 5* N W MATHENY, clk.

LIGHT BAY HORSE—Taken up by Philoman Stout, living on Sugar creek, Sangamon county, Illinois, a light bay horse, dark main and tail, right hind foot white up to the pastern joint, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, fourteen hands high; appraised to $20. August 20, 1842.
5* N W MATHENY, clk.

STRAWBERRY ROAN HORSE—Taken up by Washington Crowder, living about one mile west of Springfield, a strawberry roan horse, with white feet, bald face, right shoulder sunk in, some white under the belly, six years old, about 14½ hands high; appraised to $25. Aug 9, 1842.
5* N W MATHENY, clk.

BRIGHT BAY MARE—Taken up by Alexander Stuart, living 7 miles north of Ewington, on Green creek, Effingham county, one bright bay mare, 14½ hands high, 6 years old last spring, left hind foot partly white, some white on the right fore foot, a star in the forehead, a snip on the nose, some white spots on the shoulders, also two white marks across her back, also supposed to have been injured by foaling; appraised to $20. August 12, 1842. 5. T M LOY, clk.

BAY MARE AND TWO STUD COLTS—Taken up by John A. Steele, living near Grandview, in Edgar county, one bay mare and two stud colts, the mare has a bald face, hind feet and one fore foot white, supposed to have the fistula and is blind of the left eye, supposed to be 12 years old last spring; appraised to $22. One of the colts is a bay, supposed to be 3 years old last spring; appraised to $20. The other is a sorrel, with a blaze face, left hind foot white, supposed to be of the same age as the other; appraised to $20. August 5, 1842.
5. R N DICKENSON, clk.

RED ROAN MARE—Taken up by Isaac Nenley, living about four miles south east of Paris, in Edgar county, one red roan mare, supposed to be 4 years old, about 15 hands high, all white feet, bald face, some small lumps on her back supposed to have been hurt by the saddle; appraised to $25. May 6, 1842.
5. R N DICKENSON, clk.

BLACK HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Driskell, living about five miles east of Paris, Edgar county, one black horse, four years old, 14¾ hands high, hip shot in the left hip, a scar on the right side of the withers; appraised to $30. May 7, 1842.
5. R N DICKENSON, clk.

BROWN HORSE—Taken up by Levi Massie, in Knox county, Illinois, a brown horse with a white stripe on the nose, 6 or 7 years old last spring, 15½ hands high, rather stiff in moving, trots and paces; appraised to $38. July 26, 1842.
5* H J RUNKLE, clk.

DARK BAY MARE—Taken up by Anslom Guthrie, living in Union county, Illinois, a dark bay mare, three years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, right fore foot white, a small appearance of a snip on her nose, a small star in her forehead, a scar on each side that has the appearance of a scald; appraised to $20. Aug. 10, 1842. 5* A DEARDORFF, clk.

FLEA-BITTEN GRAY HORSE—Taken up by Francis A. Starnes, in Jefferson county, Illinois, one flea-bitten gray horse, about 15 hands high, about 11 or 12 years old, a wart on the hind part of his right buttock about 8 or 10 inches below the root of his tail, a blemish in his right eye, a scar on his left hind leg; appraised to $32 50. August 13, 1842.
5* E H RIDGWAY, clk.

DARK STRAW-BERRY ROAN MARE—Taken up by Francis Graham, on Apple river, in Jo Daviess county, a dark strawberry roan mare, with a small blaze in her face, black main and tail, a little white around the hoof of her off fore foot, supposed to be about seven years old, 15 hands high; appraised to $65. Aug. 8, 1842. 5* W H BRADLEY, clk.

BAY MARE—Taken up by Michael Kutney, living in Fulton county, one bay mare, 14½ hands high, black main and tail, right hind foot white up to the pastern joint, 4 years old past; appraised at $40. August 11, 1842.
5* H B EVANS, clk.

BLACK HORSE—Taken up by George B. Rogers, living in Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, one black horse, about 16 hands high, five years old next spring; appraised to $50. July 27, 1842 5* W ELLIS, clk.

BAY HORSE—Taken up by Richard Young, living ten miles south east from Alton, in Madison county, a bay horse, about six years old past, blind of both eyes, white snip on the left nostril; appraised to $12. July 14, 1842.
5. W T BROWN, clk.

BRIGHT SORREL HORSE—Taken up by Tilford Ingram, living near the town of Madison, a bright sorrel horse, with one hind foot white, white stripe down his nose, a collar mark, and also a saddle mark, about 16 hands high, supposed to be 14 years old, a natural trotter; appraised at $10. June 7, 1842.
5. W T BROWN, clk.

A BAY HORSE AND BAY MARE—Taken up by William Ayers, of township 4 north 9 west, in Hancock county, a bay horse, 15 hands high, supposed to be 9 years old, heavy bodied. Also a bay mare, black legs, mane, and tail, 14½ hands high, and about 8 years old; the horse appraised at $40, and the mare at $35. July 29, 1842. 5. S MARSHALL, clk.

DARK SORREL MARE—Taken up by Jonathan Berry, of Plymouth, Hancock county, a dark sorrel mare, left hind foot white to the pastern joint, a star in the forehead, some saddle marks on each side of the back, right eye out, supposed to be 14 years old; appraised at $20. August 13, 1842.
5. S MARSHALL, clk.

IRON GRAY HORSE AND BAY HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Dunn, 15 miles northwest of Jacksonville, two horses, one a bay, about 15 hands high, supposed to be seven years old last spring, star and snip in the forehead, and some collar marks, long bodied, and had a grass rope around his neck about four feet long. The other is an iron gray, about 15 hands high, supposed to be four years old last spring, some collar marks; the bay appraised at $40, and the gray at $45. July 13, 1842.
J HESLEP, clk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Nelson Steer, of Montgomery county, to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Nelson Steer of Montgomery county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided, and that [illegible] the first day of October next, at the District Court room in the city of Springfield, in this District, is appointed for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may appear at the said time and place, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 27th day of August, A. D. 1842.
JAMES F. OWINGS, Clerk.
W. L. D. Ewing, Sol. 5-2w.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1842.

In Chancery.

Stephen Griggs,
against
Alexander Garritt, Jane W. Garritt, Benjamin Delaplain, and James Morse.

IT appearing by affidavit on file in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, aforesaid, in the above entitled cause, that the above named defendants, Alexander Garritt, Jane W. Garritt, and James Morse, are non-residents of the State of Illinois, and without the reach of the process of this court, and a subpœna in chancery having been duly issued in said cause against said defendants; Now you, the said Alexander Garritt, Jane W. Garritt, and James Morse, are hereby notified that the complainant above named has filed his bill of complaint in said court, to appoint a trustee as specified therein, and to procure the sale of the property in said bill mentioned, and that unless you and each of you shall be and appear before the circuit court of Sangamon county aforesaid, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield, on the third Monday in the month of November next, 1842, and plead, answer, or demur to said complainant's bill of complaint filed herein, according to the rules and practice of said court, the same shall be taken as confessed, and a decree granted according to the prayer thereof.

J. CALHOUN, clerk.

WILLIAM MARTIN, sol.
August 18, 1842. 4-4t-$5.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Jo Daviess.

Augustus G. S. Wight and Stephen M. Jackson,
against
Decatur Levering and Charles D. Hinke.

ON this day came the said plaintiffs and filed the record herein, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday in December next, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government; the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias*.

E. PECK, C. S. C.
august 26, 1842. 4-4t-$3.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Adams.

William Orr,
against
Gideon Howard and Henry Howard, assignees of John Craig and William Routt.

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday of December next, and that due publication be made of this order for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government; the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias*.

E. PECK, C. S. C.
august 26, 1842. 4-4t-$3.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Adams.

William Orr,
against
Gideon Howard and Henry Howard, assignees of John Craig and William Routt.

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court that the defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday of December next, and that due publication be made of this order for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government; the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias*.

E. PECK, C. S. C.
Aug. 26, 1842. 4-4t-$3.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1842.

In Chancery.

Thomas Lewis,
against
Samuel M. Parsons, Frances Parsons, his wife, and Luther N. Ransom.

IT appearing by an affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerks office of the circuit court for Sangamon county, State of Illinois, that Samuel M. Parsons, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, is a non-resident of this State; Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant, Samuel M. Parsons, that a bill in chancery has been filed in the Clerk's office of the Sangamon circuit court against you, the said defendant aforesaid, that summons has issued therein returnable to the next November term of said court; that unless you, the said defendant, shall be and appear before the Judge of the Sangamon circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield, on the first Monday in the month of November next, and answer to the complainants bill aforesaid, the allegations thereof will be taken as confessed against you, the said defendant last aforesaid, and a decree entered accordingly.

J. CALHOUN, clk.

D. B. CAMPBELL, Sol.
August 26, 1842. 4-4t-$5.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Ogle.

Augustus G. S. Wight impleaded with Stephen M. Jackson,
against
Romulus R. Griffith and Michael J. Fitzgerald.

ON this day came the said plaintiffs and filed the record herein, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered, that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday in December next, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government; the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias*.

E. PECK, C. S. C.
aug. 26, 1842. 4-4t-$3.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Ogle.

Augustus G. S. Wight and Stephen M. Jackson,
against
Thomas Meredith and Edward Spencer.

ON this day came the said plaintiffs and filed the record herein, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this Court that the said defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered, that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday in December next, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government; the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias*.

E. PECK, C. S. C.
aug. 26, 1842. 4-4t-$3.

LINDSAY & BRO. have just received a lot of goods which they offer for sale low for cash. The following are part of the stock. Coffee (the best) sugar, tea, tar by the keg, nails, iron, castings, rope, cords, white lead, oils, glass, medicines, &c. &c. Also, 100 sacks salt, 20 bbls &c. We have also a lot of tobacco by the keg or half keg, meal sieves, &c. &c.

The imported Flandershorse,
SAMPSON,

THE property of Col. Charles Oakley, of Tremont, will make a fall season at Springfield, commencing about the 13th of September next. Sampson is a splendid horse, of a jet black color, of fine form and action, and is a great walker, he is 17 hands 2 inches high, well proportioned, his form being very much like a Canadian poney. Farmers wishing to breed to him will do well to make early application as the number of mares will be limited.

Price of service $15 for the season, $20 to insure, in cash or wheat at the market price delivered at Springfield or Meredosia.

Tremont, Aug. 26, 1842. 4-4w.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Jo Daviess.

Augustus G. S. Wight and Stephen M. Jackson,
against
Charles Hoffman.

ON this day came the said plaintiffs and filed the record herein, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday in December next, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government; the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias*.

E. PECK, C. S. C.
aug. 26, 1842. 4-4t-$3.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Jo Daviess.

Augustus G. S. Wight and Stephen M. Jackson,
against
Frederick Focke and Jacob Branns.

ON this day came the said plaintiffs and filed the record herein, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday in December next, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government; the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias*.

E. PECK, C. S. C.
aug. 26, 1842. 4-4t-$3.

Millenary and Mantuamaking.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the ladies of Springfield and its vicinity that they intend carrying on the millinery and mantuamaking business in all their various branches at reduced prices. They solicit a share of public patronage which they will attend to with neatness and despatch. Residence north west corner of fourth and Madison streets.

MRS. HINKLE & FERRELL.
Springfield, Aug. 20, 1842. 4-6m.

HATS FOR STATE BANK PAPER AT PAR.

THE subscriber will take State Bank paper at par for one month, for all kinds of fur hats, at his usual prices, except plain Russia hats, for which he will add one dollar on each hat to his former price, or take the paper at 87½ cents on the dollar, which amounts to the same.

E. COOK.
Springfield, May 12, 1842.

GREEN TREE HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a house in the town of Carlinville, for the accommodation of travellers, which is situated two squares south of the Court House. Sign "Green Tree Hotel." Where he will always be found to render to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call, and hopes by unremitted attention to share a liberal patronage.

DANIEL ANDERSON.
Carlinville, Ill., May 2, 1842. 41-6m.

NOVELTY IN DRESS.

BIDDLE & KNOTTS, have received their spring and summer report of Fashions from Philadelphia, and invite the public to call and see the novelties in dress.

They pledge themselves to spare no pains to render general satisfaction, in making and cutting of garments committed to their charge. They are flattered that by a strict conformity to taste and workmanship, they will secure a liberal portion of the public favors.

Cutting of all kinds of garments for town or country, warranted to fit if made up by competent persons.

Prices reduced and State Bank paper taken at "almost par."

Lumber and produce taken for work in our line. May 13—41tf.

SALARATUS—3 tierces of eastern salaratus for sale by the keg or retail, cheap.
April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

Official and worthy of attention.

WITH a view of closing his business the undersigned offers to dispose of his stock of clothing at cost. To any person desirous of entering into a safe and snug business this is a fair opportunity, the stock on hand is, without any prevarication, well selected, affording a much better assortment than any other in the place, and all made in a workman like manner. The stand which can be secured is equal to any in the city.

His summer supply having arrived this is a fine opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the same. For current funds offered he will allow no one to go away without having suited themselves, and if selling low for cash will meet the views of his customers, then he will undoubtedly please. Z. McCOMAS.

Illinois Clothing Store, May 22, 1842.

N. B. It is hoped that those knowing themselves to be indebted will call and settle without further delay. 43-tf. Z. McC.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two or three good Journeyman Cabinet makers. Apply at John Busher's Leather Stores.
April 22-tf JOSEPH BUSHER.

Administrator's Notice.

I HAVE taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Harison, deceased, of McLean county, and shall attend before the court of probate for said county, at Bloomington, on the first Monday in October next, at which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.

THOMAS KARR adm'r
August 5, 1842.—1-4w.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership existing heretofore under the firm of Cross & Heslep, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the name of the firm will be used by either of the undersigned in the settlement and liquidation of debts.

BRYAN CROSS,
July 1-4w* JOSEPH HESLEP.

Administratrix Notice.

I HAVE taken out letters of administration on the estate of Moses Huffman deceased, of Sangamon county, and shall attend before the court of probate for said county, at the office of the probate justice of the peace thereof in Springfield, on the first Monday in the month of September, 1842. At which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.

RHODA HUFFMAN, Adm'x
July 22, 1842. 51-4t.

ACT PROMPTLY.

ALL those having claims against J. T. Alden, late of this city, or against another, concerned by him, will please furnish them to W. Harvey on or before the first day of September next, and all those indebted to said Alden are requested to make payment.

J. T. ALDEN.
Springfield, Aug. 16, 1842. 3-2w.

INDIGO—3 ceroons just received, best Spanish F, for sale cheap. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.
April 8, 1842.

DYE STUFFS—Ground logwood, red wood, cam wood, fustic, indigo, madder, alum, copperas, camwood, on hand and for sale by
April 22 BROOKIE & BUSH

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
boots, Shoes, &c.
The first and only arrival of fresh
GOODS

PURCHASED IN THE EAST THIS SPRING,
Are now opened at the New Cash Store, just removed to north west corner of the Public Square, lately occupied by Mr. Rankin.

THE assortment is large and general, consisting of every variety of the newest styles suitable for the season, among which are the following:

Calicoes of all prices, new styles, and fast colors

Ginghams, painted lawns, and muslin de laines

Plain and Fancy Bonnet silks, lawns and linings,

Black, Fancy colored, and plain dress silks and satins,

Lace and Fillo veils, Dress handkerchiefs and scarfs,

A splendid assortment of ribbons, laces hosiery gloves and mitts,

Braids, floss, cruel, tapes, cords, buttons, and threads,

A large supply of tailors' trimmings,

Fancy painted, laquered and leather fans,

Shell, horn and plated combs of all descriptions

Cambrics, plain and figured muslins, toilet covers and corded skirts,

Linen and cotton table diaper, Russia diaper towels and crash,

Men's and boys' summer wear of all descriptions,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinetts, and Marseilles vesting,

A large supply of bed-ticking, blenched and brown domestics.

Latest style parasols, silk and cotton umbrellas,

Ladies' straw, Florence, and hood bonnets,

Children's and misses' straw and leghorn hats and bonnets,

Men's and boys' palm leaf and leghorn hats,

Ladies' plaid, buskin walking shoes, a new article,

Ladies' morocco and leather slippers, very low

Ladies' gaiter and leather boots and calfskin shoes,

A large and superior assortment of children's shoes,

Men's and boys' morocco, kip, and calf skin brogans,

Men's fine calf skin shoes, pumps and nullifiers,

Men's fine kip and calfskin boots,

Parlour and hotel slippers, &c.

Together with every other article in the dry goods line.

To which the subscribers solicit the attention of their friends & the public, assuring them that they intend to sustain the reputation they have acquired of selling goods cheaper than they have ever been sold in the State for Cash.

They return thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage they have heretofore given their store, and will endeavor to make it their interest to continue the same.

☞State Bank paper taken on as good terms as at other stores.

CONDELL, JONES & Co.
Springfield, April 8, 1842

North American Specific.

IN Offering to the public a remedy for a multitude of diseases the subscribers are aware that they are rendering themselves liable to the popular objection that no one remedy can be good for so many diseases. But when we look into the pathology of Chronic complaints, the fallacy of such objections is apparent—all diseases are either acute or chronic. Chronic diseases must first be acute and become chronic from a peculiar condition of the nervous system or some impurity of the blood or both; all chronic diseases then are in their nature alike, only modified in their appearance by the original symptoms without being different so far as the effect of medicine is concerned. If this be proven to be the case then a remedy having a specific curative effect on that condition of the system which constitutes the disease must cure the disease, without regard to the symptoms which previously marked it. For instance, although consumption, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Liver Complaints differ in their symptoms, yet when chronic they are mostly alike because they depend on the same impurity of the blood and are consequently cured by the same remedy, which the undersigned flatter themselves they have in their possession.

The North American Specific is a preparation entirely vegetable and on account of its peculiar combination has a specific action upon nerves and blood, many of the articles which enter into its composition were favorite remedies of the late Doctor KLUCK, of Missouri, and have been for a number of years used by the Hunters of the Rocky Mountains, from one of whom the receipt was obtained. The diseases in which the North American Specific is most pre-eminently efficacious are, *Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Chronic Coughs, Dropsies of all kinds, Chronic Liver Complaints, diseases of the Spleen and Kidneys;* Chronic affections of the Stomach and Bowels, as Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, &c. Also in Rheumatism and Gout, Lumbago, pains in the joints, and gravel.—In those diseases which follow the improper use of mercury, and in all Venereal diseases, the North American Specific is peculiarly useful. In all scrofulous diseases as *Kings Evil, White Swelling,* and foul and *Indolent Ulcers*, the proprietors do not hesitate to pronounce it the best and most certain remedy that has ever been used. In all cutaneous diseases; also in Itch, Tetter, Scald-Head, Illinois Mange, &c. it has been found beneficial. Indeed in all cases where a revolution in the condition of the blood is required it never fails.

In diseases peculiar to women such as whites, falling of the womb, and barrenness it is especially beneficial.

It has also been highly recommended in all nervous diseases as in Tic Doloroux, Palsy, Epilepsy, &c. &c. Indeed it would be tedious to name all the complaints in which this invaluable Specific is a sovereign remedy. It may be sufficient after the above enumeration for the undersigned to say that in no instance in which they have tried it, has it disappointed their expectations. Besides they have submitted it to the practice of several respectable physicians, who can testify to its efficacy.

The North American Specific is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us and our authorized agents. It is put up in eight ounce bottles, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L., and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:

GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill., July 15th 1842.

N. B. The North American Specific is not sold by any Druggist in the United States.

50-ly.

Smith's Cholera Mixture.

A Certain Cure for Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaints, and Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaints.

THE undersigned having obtained the receipt for the above well known remedy from the family of the late Doctor SMITH, have at the earnest and repeated solicitation of those, whose experience in its use, has satisfied them of its superior excellence over all other remedies of this kind, determined to offer it to the public.

The great mortality which follows in the train of this class of disease and the melancholy fact that it has baffled the skill of the medical profession generally, gives to this remedy an importance that cannot be claimed for any one medicine now in use. This remarkable efficacious Mixture is entirely free from the objections which are applicable to the mercurial remedies now in general use among doctors; and can be used for any length of time with perfect safety to the patient. Another important consideration in favor of the remedy is the great saving of expense, and ease and facility with which it can be administered to children having the most irritable stomachs. We feel confident that all those who will try the remedy, will, without hesitation, give it the preference over all others. PRICE $1.

The "CHOLERA MIXTURE" is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us and our authorized agents. It is neatly put up in one ounce bottles, with directions, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L. and the directions signed by us.

GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield Illinois, July 1, 1842.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c.
BROOKIE & BUSH,

Have and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of the above named articles at their store, opposite by Hill and Bush.

March 6, 1842.—37.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED

A. & M. LINDSAY'S
LINIMENT,
SPRINGFIELD,
ILLINOIS.

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,
For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character and many others that might be mentioned are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial. *None are the genuine but those that have "A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment" blown in the bottle.*

Have you a Pain or Weakness in the small of the back? If so, apply the Liniment freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will certainly relieve you.

Have you the Rheumatism? If so, first wash the affected part with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Liniment twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesome disease.

Have you a Numbness or Coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and in short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so, apply the Liniment three time a day, and all unpleasant sensation will soon disappear.

Have you Sprained yourself? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Liniment with a feather two or three times a day.

Are your Limbs or Joints swelled? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and the swelling will soon disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Liniment every morning and evening, washing every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a Pain in the breast or Side? If so, apply the Liniment morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore Eyes? If so, wet a soft rag with the Liniment and apply it on the outside of the eyes, every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears Frosted or Poisoned? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day and it will positively cure them.

Have you Corns on your feet? If so, wet them well with the Liniment two or three times a day, and it will generally cure them.

Certificates.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article. I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted. THOS. BROOKER.

Sangamon Co., Aug. 10th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.

THOMAS E. RANDALL.

Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I sought for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended to highly.

FRANCIS DORRELL.

Springfield, Nov. 15th 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried. E. PILCHER.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause it entered mortification; but hearing the Liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work.

DAVID POTTS.

Sangamon County, Aug 19, 1840.

Important to Farmers and owners of horses.

Has your Horse the sweeney? If so, apply the Liniment two or three times a day, rubbing well with the ends of your fingers.

Has your horse the Fistula? If so, add to one bottle of the Liniment one and a half ounce of the Oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture.

Has your horse the Big head or Big jaw? If so, mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula.

Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first beat the affected part with a round smooth stick until it is somewhat bruised, then mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula and Big head.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and occasionally wash the parts with soap and water.

Has your horse a Sprain? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and it will soon be removed.

Has your horse a Weakness or Trembling in the Limbs? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with a rough cloth.

Has your horse a Scum or Film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment in the hollow above the eye two or three times times a day, and it will positively cure it.

Has your horse the Splint? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing the affected part well with a round smooth stick.

Prepared only by A. & M. LINDSAY, North West corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois, and for sale by them and their authorized agents.

☞Persons wishing to become Agents must be well recommended.

Springfield, Ill. July 23, 1841—ly.

CABINET FURNITURE, TURNING, and Upholstering establishment.—The subscribers having taken the shop on sixth street, two doors south of the American House, are prepared to manufacture cabinet furniture of the best materials and in the most approved style. We have now on hand a large assortment which we will sell very low for cash, or most kinds of country produce.

Hair, moss and shuck mattresses, paper hanging. Window curtains cut and made, and every thing in that line done in the best manner and on short notice.

Having the best lathe now in use in this city, we are prepared to do all kinds of turning, either of brass, wood, or iron, with neatness and despatch. Coffins made to order.

Wanted, several thousand feet of cherry, black walnut, lin, sycamore and maple lumber, for which the highest price will be given.

30 RUCKEL, BILLSON, & CO.

GLASS—Just received a lot of window glass, also cut and plain glass tumblers, flasks, vials, and quart, half gallon and gallon bottles. For sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

LINDSAY'S

AGENTS.

A LIST comprising part of the Agents for A. & M. LINDSAY'S LINIMENT, with their places of residence.

Dr. H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs. Francis & Edwards, do
J. Grinsted & Co. Louisville, Ky.
E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. B. A. Fahnestock and Co Pittsburg Pa.
Clark and Co, Chicago, Illinois
J. G. Smith, Peru,
F. L. Thompson, Ottawa
Little and Barnum, Juliet
Dr John Grant, Lockport
White and Co., do
Wilcox and Howard, Magnolia
E. M. Holman, Jerseyville
James G. McCreary, Rushville
B. H. Adams, Kane,
Dr M M Reed, Jacksonville
Dr John Olive, Carlinville
Harvey Dunn, Chambersburg
James Forbes, Pittsfield
Dr T A Hoffman, Beardstown
Wm. A Audres, Winchester
Vincent Higby, White Hall
C Knapp, Middletown
Dr J L Shaw, Tremont
P A Allair, Aurora
Eli-ha Freeman, St Charles
J and A. Teffis, Elgin
O F and G A Miller, Quincy
T Fish, Washington
L O Hulbert, Peoria
John Shinn, Canton
G. W. Hickman, Farmington
Achilles Robb, Lewistown
Marsh, Hankinson and Co, Alton
Dr L Allen, Decatur
Tuyman and Kyle, Macomb
Lewis Evans, Carthage
Rockwell and Salisbury, Warsaw
Clark and Patten, Geneva
R F Bell, Crow Meadow
W Naylor, Virginia
Charles Gilkey, Ewington
James Whitlock, Marshall
G S Taylor and Co, Shelbyville
Abner Pain, Paris
Monroe, Chambers and Co, Charleston
E S Phelps, Princeton
N M McCurdy, Vandalia
F H Herriford, Hillsboro
Dr J Duncan, Knoxville
John Rodgers, Monmouth
J G Potts, Galena
S Hill, Petersburg
G W Patrick and Co, Terre Haute, Ind
G W Westbrook, Burlington, Iowa
V Spalding, Madison do
3-14

GEO. G. GRUBB. **NEW FIRM,** THO. LEWIS.
Auction, Commission, Forwarding, and General Agency, at Springfield, Ill.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership for transacting the above business, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the large three story Brick, next to the State Bank, and opposite the State House, East side of the square, where they will thankfully receive consignments of every description for private or public sale, and attend with punctuality to any business entrusted to their care. Real estate sold or leased in city or country; they have commodious rooms for the display of Furniture, Merchandize, &c.

Advances made on Furniture, Merchandize, Watches, &c. &c. &c.

Sales attended in city, country, or any adjacent places.

REFER TO

Messrs. Tinsley & Co., R. Irwin & Co., B. C. Webster & Co., Mr. J. L. Lamb, N. A. Rankin, Springfield, Illinois.

Messrs. Bassett & Taylor, B. W. Scheider and Co., Beardstown.

Messrs. J. S. Stone & Co., Mr. J. G. Lamb, Alton.

Messrs. Conn & Chambers, Meridoria.

Messrs. Anderson & Thompson, W. L. A. Van Deventer, Rabory & Shuffner, St. Louis, Mo.

Messrs. John W. Burrows, John Goodin, New Orleans.

Mr. R. W. Worthington, Rodney, Miss.

Mr. James Wickersham, Pittsburg.

Messrs. A. Melvin & Co., S. & R. Stout, New York.

Messrs. Bray Barcroft & Co., Robert Taylor, Wm. J. Leiper, Philadelphia.

Messrs. John W. Stout, Col. J. C. Zabriskie, Brunswick, N. J.

Mr. A. P. Howell, Newark, N. J.

Messrs. Emmerson, Harris & Potter, Boston.

January 1, 1842—1w

TEXANS VICTORIOUS!—The undersigned has just received his spring stock, which will enable him to furnish his customers with hats of the latest style; he has also received a few cases of eastern made hats for the accommodation of those that want a very low article. Also, a general assortment of wool hats, 20 doz. palm leaf do. glazed elastic do. elastic caps, and a few doz. fancy caps for children. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.

April 8. ELI COOK.

FEVER & AGUE LOZENGES—Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges are offered to the public with the greatest confidence in their adaptation to the cure of the intermittent fever, or as commonly called fever and ague.

34 GRUBB & LEWIS

FOR RENT OR TO LEASE.—THE Store situated between ours and Wm. P. Grimsley, will be fitted up to suit the hardware, dry goods or grocery business, and leased on favorable terms. S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

Springfield, July 21, 1842.

COTTON YARN & BATTING—Just received from the manufacturer's 5000 doz Hope cotton yarn and 16 bales cotton bats for sale low for cash or wheat.

Jn23y S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

NOTICE.—Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company's checks (or notes) wanted for goods or currency. The highest premium paid for specie.

Goods sold low for cash

S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.
March 11th, 1842—tf.

THE undersigned will keep on hand a supply of coffins of every description so that persons at a distance and others can be furnished at the shortest notice, at his Cabinet Warehouse, south of the City Academy. A hearse, with gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished on the most accommodating terms.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.
Aug. 30. 27-ly

$50,000 STATE BANK Funds wanted, for which we will give the highest market price in white lead, paints and oils, drugs, medicines, oils, dye stuffs, surgical instruments, perfumery, window glass and glassware, paper, quills, ink, varnishes, &c. at as low prices as articles of like quality can be bought west of the mountains.

JOSEPH CHARLES & CO.
Corner of Main and Pine Streets, St. Louis.
April 29-3m

WALLACE & DILLER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of the above articles which they offer low for cash. Physicians and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The following comprise some of the articles just received:

100 oz sulphate quinine	100 lbs sup carb soda
50 oz extract bark	35 lbs red sanders
40 oz piperine	17 lbs carb Magnesia
15 lbs Turkey opium	35 lbs calcined magnesia
50 lbs English calomel	109 lbs African cayenne
150 gals spts turpentine	30 lbs red precipitate
559 gals linseed oil	50 lbs pearl barley
300 gals train or fish oil	50 lbs gum assafœtida
500 gals lamp oil	10 lbs white wax
500 lbs castile soap	150 gum camphor
50 lbs chrome yellow	35 lbs red bark
25 lbs chrome green	15 lbs calisaya bark
550 lbs oil vitrol	13 lbs yellow bark
100 lbs chipped logwood	30 lbs arrow root
500 lbs alum	50 lbs rhubarb root
540 lbs white lead dry	30 lbs red chalk
51 kegs white lead	100 lbs white chalk
100 lbs venetian red	350 lbs glue
70 lbs blue vitrol	14 lbs balsam copavia
50 lbs macouba snuff	35 lbs nutmegs
70 lbs scotch snuff	50 lbs rapee snuff
150 lbs coperas	50 lbs spice
155 lbs gum aloes	300 lbs gum shelac
50 lbs cloves	350 lbs cam wood
100 lbs tartaric acid	50 lbs liquorice ball
5 baskets salad oil fresh	50 lbs powdered rhubarb
95 lbs cream tartar	35 lbs columbo root
1000 lbs salaratus	50 lbs Alexandria senna
600 lbs rosin	100 lbs India senna
160 lbs flor sulphur	1500 lbs spanish whiting
50 lbs sarsaparilla root	34 lbs pink root
50 lbs fresh tamarinds	40 lbs chamomile flowers
50 lbs seidlitz mixture	5 lbs French chalk
159 lbs cinnamon bark	5 oz pure kreosote
63 lbs English mustard	5 oz sulphate morphin
50 lbs refined borax	3 oz acetate morphia
30 lbs aqua fortis	1 oz oil roses

Springfield, August 14, 1841.

DENTISTRY.—GEORGE STUART, Surgeon Dentist, and manufacturer of incorruptible Teeth, just returned from the South, respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield, and the surrounding country, that he has opened an office at his dwelling in Sixth st., South of the American House, where he will perform the various operations on the Teeth.

He has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of Natural and Chemical or incorruptible teeth, which he will insert in the best manner from a single tooth to an entire set. Teeth extracted with improved instruments. Teeth filled with fine gold, silver and tin foil.

From G. Stuart's long experience and extensive practice in the city of Philadelphia and Springfield; he feels justified in warranting all his operations. G. S.

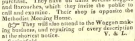
june 26—6m

SPRINGFIELD COACH FACTORY.
SH VANHOFF & O. LEWIS, would inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture and keep on hand all description of Carriages. Having been engaged for several years in the above business, they feel conscious that their work for durability, neatness of execution and cheapness, cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase. They have on hand several Buggies and Barouches, which they invite the public to call and examine. Their shop is opposite the Methodist Meeting House.

☞ They will also attend to the Waggon making business, and repairing of every description at the shortest notice. V. & L.

Springfield.

JEWETT'S IMPROVED PATENT



Cary Plough.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and customers, the agricultural community, of this and the adjoining States, and dealers in Ploughs, that they are now prepared to fill all orders for the same on presentation.

The mould board of this well and so favorably known plough, is made of wrought iron, and the share of steel, 5-16ths of an inch thick, which carries a fine sharp edge. The whole face of the mould board and share is ground smooth, so that it scours perfectly bright in any soil, and will not choke in the foulest of ground. It will do more work in a day, and do it much better and with much less labor, to both team and holder, than the ordinary ploughs that do not scour, and in consequence of the ground being prepared better, the agriculturalist obtains a much heavier crop.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK.
Near the south-east corner of the square.
Feb. 1, 1842. 27

IRON, STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, respectfully inform their numerous friends and customers that they still keep on hand a large assortment of stoves, embracing all the late and approved patterns of, cook, fancy parlor, Franklin, seven and ten plates, coal stoves and grates, with all the necessary apparatus.—Also, a large and general assortment of flat, round and square bar iron, from the most approved manufactories; American, English, blister, and cast steel.

Our iron foundry being in complete and successful operation, we are prepared to make all castings usually made at a foundry, and to fill all orders for the same, at short notice. A large supply of mill and hollow ware castings, andirons, grate bars, wagon boxes &c. always on hand, and will be sold at much lower rates than heretofore.

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.
We have also a large supply of tin ware, which we will sell wholesale at St Louis wholesale prices. Purchasers will therefore find it to their interest to buy of us, as they will thereby save freight and charges. We are prepared to do all descriptions of copper, sheet iron and tin job work, at short notice.

The subscribers are also the manufacturers and vendors of Jewett's improved patent Cary Plough.

Wheat, flax-seed, good dried hides, dried deer skins, beeswax, feathers, cotton and linen rags, old copper, brass and pewter, taken in exchange for any article except bar iron and steel.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK,
Near the south east corner of the square.
Feb. 4 27

TO OUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS,

Greeting: This is to inform you that we, too, are receiving a heavy reinforcement to our stock of goods, wares and merchandise, of as good a quality, as pretty styles, and as many of them, as the present unparalleled derangement and pressure in money matters will justify, which we *will let slide at prices to suit the pay we get.*

Our house is filled to overflowing with all the comforts, necessaries, luxuries and conveniences that any reasonable man or woman could wish for, such as Broad cloths, cassimeres, beaver and pilot cloths, cassinets, heavy fulled cloths for pants, jeans, flannels, blankets, merinos, muslin de laines, calicoes, ginghams, linens, bonnet silks and ribbons, vestings, silks and satins, shawls, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks and tickings overcoats, cloaks and umbrellas, hats, caps and bonnets, boots, shoes and stockings, cotton yarn batting, wadding and wicking. *Huge quantities* of sugar, coffee, tea, salt, nails, axes and chains, tobacco, cigars, hard-ware, glass and queensware. Also, a *strong* sprinkling of the *ardent* in all its various forms. In short, we have all things that will add to the enjoyment of that portion of the human family whose good fortune it is to be located within trading distance of the subscribers.

Oct 29. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

REMOVAL—WALLACE & DILLER have removed their Drug store to the east side of the public square in the white building one door south of the State Bank.

DR. WALLACE will give prompt attention to all calls in his professional avocation. Office at the Drug store—residence on sixth street south of the American House. April 8.

CHEESE—A lot of first rate cheese for sale by
Feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

CITY HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
Washington Street, N. W. Corner of the Square.

THIS old stand has been so improved by building a large addition to it, that the proprietor is now able to accomodate citizens and strangers as well as any other House in the vicinity, and on as reasonable terms, and no pains shall be spared in trying to make all comfortable that may favor him with a call. He hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of public patronage.

There is also a good stable connected with the House.

TERMS.

Regular boarders per week with lodging	$3 00
do do do without lodging	2 50
Transient do per day,	1 00
do do per meal in all cases	25
Horse keeping per day,	50

P. S. Gentlemen and ladies parlors and rooms for society and club meetings can be furnished at all times.

jan. 1, 1842—ly J. JOHNSON.

MEDICINES, &c.

A. LINDSAY & BRO. Have just received a fresh supply of the best and most approved Family Medicines, which they offer at reasonable prices. Among which are

Brandreths's Fills (only agents in Springfield)	Bateman's drops
Hobb's ague pills	Golden tincture
Sappington's ague do	Harlem oil
Evan's Cammomile	Oldridge's balm Columbia to restore hair
Phelp's Tomato	Indian hair oil
Kennedy's do	Bear's oil for hair
Croonbecker's dispeptic	Mecassar oil
Dutch or Vienna pill	Thompson's eye water
Lee's billious and antido	Extract of Sarsaparilla
Good's pill	Itch ointment
Hooper's do	Essence of cinnamon
Goelicke's sanative,	do spice
Hay's liniment cure for piles	do Peppermint
Hewe's rheumatic liniment	Oil Spike
	do British
Lindsay's nerve and bone do	do Soap
	Turlington's Balsom of Life,
Spohn's Remedy forsick head ache	Steer's Opadeldoc,
Godfrey's cordial	Gum Camphor
	February 11,

CARPENTERS bench screws, just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER

LOAF SUGAR—A great assortment of loaf sugar just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

LIQUORS.—A general assortment of liquors, which we offer at cost, hoping thereby to get rid of it forever, come wet boys and you shall have bargains in the critter.
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

FRESH OYSTERS—A lot of fresh cove oysters, warranted good, just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.

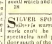
TUBS, WOODEN BOWLS, & BASKETS—a large assortment by
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

JUST received, a quantity of very fine sugar, which we will sell as cheap as possible.
feb 11 A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

A GREAT variety of castings—pots, kettles, griddles, skillets, &c., just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11, 1842.

JUST received, a quantity of iron, and for sale, low for cash, by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

TANNER'S OIL.—One barrel of Tanners' Oil just received and for sale by
Jun. 14 HILL & BUSH.



JUST RECEIVED a choice lot of Fish, consisting of Mackerel, Susquehannah Shad, Salmon, Herrings, pickled and smoked, &c.—For sale by
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

SCAMMON'S REPORTS For sale at the Springfield Book Store.
18 JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

MEDICATED CANDY, for Coughs, Colds, &c. manufactured and constantly on hand and for sale by
Jan. 11 HILL & BUSH.

POCKET PISTOLS—A lot of pocket pistols, and knives for sale, very cheap, at the sign small watch and large spectacles.
18 C. W. CHATTERTON.

SILVER SPOONS at 5 50 per sett. The silver is warranted equal to dollars, and the work can't be beat. Also, silver thimbles, spectacles and pencils, at reduced prices, one door south of the Springfield Book store.
18 C. W. CHATTERTON.

JUNIATA IRON—COMMON BAR SIX CENTS.—30 tons just received of the celebrated Sligo Iron, which we offer at 6 cents for common sizes. E. B. PEASE & BRO.
april 2—yl

A LOT of Dried Peaches just received and for sale, cheap for cash, by
feb. 11, 1842. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

COFFEE—Just received a great variety of Coffee, some of which we will warrant to be of first quality, just received and for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

JUST received, several boxes sperm & tallow candles, of all kinds and fancy colors, and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.

A great variety of tobacco, some of which is sweet and of first quality, just received.—Those who use the weed will please call on
feb. 11 A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

SUNDRIES—Golden seal, Hemlock bark, White pond lilly Root, slippery elm bark, and lobelia sede, just received and for sale by
Jan. 11 HILL & BUSH.

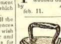
OILS—Superior lamp, linseed, olive and Tanners oil, for sale by HILL & BUSH, west side public square.
March 4,

TOBACCO—Best quality James' River chewing tobacco and cigars of various brands, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side public square.
March 4,

JUST received, a fresh lot of Teas of every kind, warranted of first rate quality, and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11,

ALL kinds of stone ware, viz: crocks, jugs, churns, &c., just received and for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

TIN WARE—All kinds of tin ware and wooden buckets, just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.



JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of Flat Irons of various sizes, with every description of castings, embracing ten kettles, wash kettles, odd lids of every kind and size, and pots of all sizes—for sale at the new store of
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

JUST received, a lot of white lead and linseed oil, and for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

Thrashing Machines on Consignment.

WE have just received eight of those valuable machines from Ohio, we sold several last year and have sufficient proof of their superior quality. These are intended for four horse power, and made by Messrs Dallam & Wiley. Price $200, on six months for approved paper or wheat the approaching season. Apply to BASSETT & TAYLOR.
Beardstown, Feb. 8, 29-3mo.

VARNISHES—Superior Copal, Japan, black oil, and paper varnishes, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side of public square.

GLASS TUMBLERS—150 dozen assorted plain and fluted glass tumblers, for sale by S. M. TINSLEY & CO.
April 8, 1842.